"बिजनेस पोस्ट के अन्तर्गत डाक शुल्क के नगद भुगतान (बिना डाक टिकट) के प्रेषण हेतु अनुमत. क्रमांक जी. 2-22-छत्तीसगढ़ गजट/38 सि. से. भिलाई, दिनांक 30-5-2001."



पंजीयन क्रमांक
"छत्तीसगढ़/दुर्ग/09/2013-2015."

छत्तीसगढ़ राजपत्र

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

क्रमांक 45] रायपुर, शुक्रवार, दिनांक 4 नवम्बर 2016—कार्तिक 13, शक 1938

विषय—सूची

भाग १

राज्य शासन के आदेश

सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग
मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 18 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक ई-1-1-2016/1/2.—राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा डॉ. एम. गीता, भा.प्र.से. (1997), सचिव, महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग को अस्थाई रूप से आगामी आदेश पर्यन्त् अपने वर्तमान कर्त्तव्यों के साथ-साथ आयुक्त सह संचालक, महिला एवं बाल विकास का अतिरिक्त प्रभार सौंपता है.

2. डॉ. एस. के. अलंग, (भा.प्र.से.-2005), संचालक, महिला एवं बाल विकास एवं संचालक, समाज कल्याण तथा प्रबंध संचालक, छ.ग. नि:शक्तजन वित्त एवं विकास निगम, रायपुर को अस्थाई रूप से आगामी आदेश पर्यन्त् संचालक, समाज कल्याण के पद पर पदस्थ करते हुए प्रबंध संचालक, छ.ग. नि:शक्तजन वित्त एवं विकास निगम, रायपुर का अतिरिक्त प्रभार सौंपता है.

संचालक, मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री, छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा शासकीय क्षेत्रीय मुद्रणालय, राजनांदगांव से मुद्रित तथा प्रकाशित—2016.

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 18 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक ई 1-01-2016/1-2.—राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा सुश्री नम्रता गांधी, भा.प्र.से. (2013), अनुविभागीय अधिकारी, पेंड्रारोड, जिला बिलासपुर को अस्थायी रूप से आगामी आदेश पर्यन्त मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत कांकेर के पद पर पदस्थ करता है.

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 18 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक ई 1-01-2016/1/2.—राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा श्री यशवंत कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2007), पंजीयक, फर्म्स एवं संस्थाएं, संयुक्त सचिव, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग तथा संचालक, संपदा को उनके वर्तमान कर्तव्यों के साथ-साथ अस्थायी रूप से आगामी आदेश पर्यन्त संयुक्त सचिव, गृह विभाग का अतिरिक्त प्रभार सौंपता है.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
विवेक ढाँड, मुख्य सचिव.

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 28 सितम्बर 2016

क्रमांक बी-1-20/2015/4/एक.—राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा निम्नलिखित तहसीलदारों/अधीक्षक, भू-अभिलेख को राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के कनिष्ठ श्रेणी वेतनमान में डिप्टी कलेक्टर के पद पर रुपये 15600-39100 एवं ग्रेड वेतन 5400 में पदोन्नत कर, उन्हें कार्यभार ग्रहण करने के दिनांक से अस्थाई रूप से, आगामी आदेश तक नियुक्त करता है.

2. पदोन्नति उपरांत उनकी पदस्थापना नीचे दर्शित तालिका में उनके नाम के सामने कॉलम (4) में दर्शाये अनुसार की जाती है :—

स. क्र. (1)	अधिकारी का नाम (2)	वर्तमान पदस्थापना (3)	नवीन पदस्थापना (4)
1.	श्री रूपेश कुमार वर्मा	तहसीलदार, संचालक, भू-अभिलेख, रायपुर.	सहायक संचालक, कार्यालय, संचालक, भू-अभिलेख, रायपुर.
2.	श्री गंगाधर वाहिले	अधीक्षक, भू-अभिलेख, कांकेर	डिप्टी कलेक्टर, जिला-गरियाबंद
3.	श्री दुलीचंद बंजारे	अधीक्षक, भू-अभिलेख, बीजापुर	डिप्टी कलेक्टर, जिला-बीजापुर
4.	श्री वीरेन्द्र लकड़ा	तहसीलदार, प्रेमनगर, जिला-सूरजपुर	डिप्टी कलेक्टर, जिला-बिलासपुर
5.	श्री तखत सिंह ठाकुर	तहसीलदार, चारामा, जिला-कांकेर	डिप्टी कलेक्टर, जिला-बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा.
6.	श्री भरत राम ध्रुव	अधीक्षक, भू-अभिलेख, रायपुर	डिप्टी कलेक्टर, जिला-बस्तर
7.	श्री बोधोठुरू कुजूर	तहसीलदार, जशपुर	डिप्टी कलेक्टर, जिला-जांजगीर-चांपा
8.	श्री भोकलू राम साहू	तहसीलदार, गुरूर, जिला-बालोद	डिप्टी कलेक्टर, जिला-गरियाबंद

3. उपरोक्त पदोन्नतियां दो वर्ष की स्थानापन्नता अवधि के लिए होगी.

4. प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त पदोन्नतियों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षण संबंधी नियमों/निर्देशों का पालन किया गया है.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
एम. आर. ठाकुर, अवर सचिव.

ऊर्जा विभाग
मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 3 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक 2897/एफ-21/06/2013/13/2.—यत:, राज्य शासन की यह राय है कि कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति-2012 के अनुसार राज्य में कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण श्रेणी में आने वाले पात्र नवीन उद्योगों की स्थापना एवं पात्र विद्यमान उद्योगों के विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये, जनहित में यह आवश्यक है कि दिनांक 01-11-2012 से 31-10-2017 की कालावधि के दौरान स्थापित की गई ऐसे उद्योगों को उसके स्वयं की इकाई द्वारा उपभोग की गई विद्युत पर विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट प्रदान की जाये;

अतएव, छत्तीसगढ़ विद्युत शुल्क अधिनियम, 1949 (क्र. 10 सन् 1949) की धारा 3-ख सहपठित कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति-2012 के खण्ड 9 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग में लाते हुए, राज्य सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, पात्र उद्योगों को विहित शर्तों एवं प्रक्रिया/प्रावधानों के अध्यधीन रहते हुए, वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ करने की तारीख से दस वर्ष की कालावधि के लिये उनके स्वयं की इकाई द्वारा उपभोग की गई विद्युत पर विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से 100% छूट प्रदान करती है, जो कि निम्नानुसार है :—

1. **विद्युत शुल्क में भुगतान से छूट, निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अध्यधीन होगा, अर्थात् :—**

1.1 विद्यमान उद्योगों के विस्तार की दशा में, विद्युत शुल्क से छूट की सुविधा दिनांक 01-11-2012 के पश्चात् विस्तारित क्षमता पर ही प्राप्त होगी. यह आवश्यक है कि औद्योगिक इकाई, विद्युत शुल्क से छूट की सुविधा प्राप्त करने हेतु विस्तारित इकाई में उपभोग (खपत) की गई विद्युत के आंकलन के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य विद्युत वितरण कंपनी लिमिटेड के नियम के अनुसार प्रमाणित मीटर पृथक से संस्थापित किया जाये. मीटर संस्थापित करने में उपगत व्यय का वहन, आवेदक द्वारा किया जायेगा.

1.2 कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति-2012 के अंतर्गत विद्यमान/विस्तारित क्षमता हेतु छूट की सुविधा प्राप्त करने के लिये दिनांक 01-11-2012 से 31-10-2017 के बीच की कालावधि के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण मण्डल से स्थापना की अनुमति अथवा संचालन की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात्, वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ करने वाले पात्र उद्योगों को संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी मद में स्थाई पूंजी निवेश में न्यूनतम रु. 1.00 (एक) करोड़ निवेश करना होगा.

1.3 जहां अनुदान, छूट, रियायत भारत सरकार एवं छत्तीसगढ़ शासन दोनों के द्वारा घोषित हों, वहां इकाई, केवल किसी एक सरकार से अनुदान, छूट एवं रियायत प्राप्त करेगा.

1.4 वर्तमान में, राज्य में औद्योगिक नीति 2014-19 प्रवृत्त है, जिसके अधीन ऐसे कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाई, जिसने छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण मण्डल से स्थापना की अनुमति/संचालन की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् 31 अक्टूबर, 2019 तक वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ कर दिया हो, को प्राथमिकता उद्योग क्षेत्र हेतु यथा विहित दरों एवं अधिकतम सीमाओं के भीतर छूट की पात्रता होगी.

1.5 दिनांक 01 नवम्बर, 2012 से राज्य में कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति-2012 प्रवृत्त है. अतएव, नीति के अंतर्गत पात्र उद्योगों को, कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति-2012 के खण्ड 9.4 की तालिका में यथा वर्णित विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट प्राप्त होंगे. अतएव, इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने के पश्चात्, औद्योगिक नीति, 2009-14 के अंतर्गत विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट की सुविधा नहीं दी जायेगी. तथापि, यदि कोई प्रमाण पत्र, औद्योगिक नीति, 2009-14 के अंतर्गत किसी कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाई को विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट हेतु, पूर्व में जारी किया गया हो, तो ऐसी सुविधा प्रमाण पत्र में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट अधिकतम कालावधि तक वैध रहेगी.

2. **विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट हेतु प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों का निपटारा एवं उसकी प्रक्रिया :—**

2.1 कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति-2012 के अंतर्गत पात्र औद्योगिक इकाई को, विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट की सुविधा प्राप्त करने हेतु, आवेदन पत्र के साथ वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सम्यक् रूप से जारी प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करना होगा, जिसमें निवेश के आकार, उद्योगों की श्रेणी, निवेशकों का वर्गीकरण, उद्योग के नवीन होने, उसके शवलीकरण, उद्योग के बेकवर्ड इंटीग्रेशन एवं फारवर्ड इंटीग्रेशन से संबंधित न होने, वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ होने की तारीख इत्यादि के संबंध में जानकारी होगा. अपूर्ण आवेदन पत्र को स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा और उस पर विचार नहीं किया जायेगा.

2.2 उद्योग आयुक्त, संचालक या वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग द्वारा सम्यक् रूप से प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वरा सम्यक रूप से अनुशंसित आवेदन, मुख्य विद्युत निरीक्षक को प्रेषित किया जाएगा, जिसमें निवेशकों का वर्गीकरण, इकाई का वर्गीकरण, उद्योग की स्थिति, निवेश की सीमा, वास्तविक निवेश, वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ करने की तारीख, विद्युत शुल्क से छूट हेतु पात्रता की कालावधि का विवरण अंतर्विष्ट होगा.

2.3 कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति–2012 में अनुबद्ध प्रावधानों के अनुपालन में, औद्योगिक इकाई, राज्य के मूल निवासी के लिये विहित प्रतिशत, (अकुशल श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम नब्बे प्रतिशत तथा कुशल श्रमिकों की उपलब्धता की दशा में कुशल श्रमिकों को कम से कम पचास प्रतिशत तथा अधिकारी/प्रशासकीय पदों में न्यूनतम तैंतीस प्रतिशत), तक नियोजन करेगा तथा वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन की तारीख से विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट हेतु आवेदन, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के मूल निवासी के रोजगार के संबंध में, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी किये गये प्रमाण पत्र सहित, मुख्य महाप्रबंधक/महाप्रबंधक, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र के माध्यम वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग के आयुक्त को प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा. तत्पश्चात्, उद्योग आयुक्त मुख्य विद्युत निरीक्षक को 90 दिवस की कालावधि के भीतर आवेदन, अनुसंशा सहित प्रेषित करेगा.

2.4 उपरोक्तानुसार प्राप्त आवेदन का परीक्षण मुख्य विद्युत निरीक्षक द्वारा नियमानुसार किया जायेगा तथा तत्पश्चात् पात्र पाये गये आवेदकों को कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति–2012 में यथा दर्शित समयावधि हेतु विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट के लिए छूट प्रमाण पत्र जारी करेगा.

2.5 मुख्य विद्युत निरीक्षक या कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति–2012 के किसी प्रावधान द्वारा जारी किये गये प्रमाण पत्र में अनुबद्ध किसी शर्त के उल्लंघन की दशा में, विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट हेतु पात्रता, निरस्त मानी जायेगी.

2.6 उपरोक्त पैरा 2.5 में यथा उपबंधित पात्रता के निरस्तीकरण की दशा में, ऐसे उद्योग को राज्य कोषालय में ऐसी तारीख जिस पर उद्योग अपात्र हो गया हो, से विद्युत शुल्क ब्याज सहित भुगतान करने से छूट दी गई राशि, जमा करना आवश्यक होगा. यदि उद्योग द्वारा बकाया का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है तो उसे भू–राजस्व के बकाया रूप में प्रभारित एवं वसूल की जायेगी.

2.7 विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट हेतु पात्रता संबंधी किसी विवाद की दशा में मामले का समाधान राज्य शासन द्वारा प्राधिकृत किये गये प्राधिकारी द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ विद्युत शुल्क नियम, 1949 के नियम 13 के अधीन किया जायेगा और उसका निर्णय, पक्षकारों पर अंतिम एवं बंधनकारी होगा.

3. विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट के लिये उद्योग से संबंधित परिभाषाएं, कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति–2012 के खण्ड 4 के अनुसार होगी.

4. यह अधिसूचना कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नीति–2012 के जारी होने की तारीख अर्थात् 01 नवम्बर, 2012 से प्रभावशील मानी जायेगी और यह 31 अक्टूबर, 2017 तक प्रवृत्त रहेगी.

No. 2897/F-21/06/2013/13/2/Agro and Food.— Whereas , the State Government is of the opinion that to promote establishment of eligible new industries and expansion of eligible existing industries falling in Agro and Food Processing Category in the State as per the Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy-2012, it is necessary in public interest that such industries established during the period of 01-11-2012 to 31-10-2017 should be exempted from payment of electricity duty on electricity consumed by its one units ;

Now Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3-B of the Chhattisgarh Electricity Duty Act, 1949 (No. 10 of 1949) read with clause 9 of the Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy-2012, the State Government, hereby, grants 100% exemption to eligible industries from the payment of electricity duty on electricity consumed by its own units for a period of ten years from the date of commencement of commercial production to subject to prescribed conditions and procedures/provisions, as under :—

1. **Exemption from payment of electricity duty shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :—**

1.1 In case of expansion of existing industries the benefit of exemption from electricity duty shall be availed on capacity expanded only after 01-11-2012. It is necessary that the industrial unit shall install separate meter certified as per rules of the Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited for determination of electricity consumed in expanded units for availing exemption from electricity duty. Expenditure incurred in installation of meter shall be borne by the applicant.

1.2 Eligible industries starting commercial production has to invest minimum of Rs. 1.00 (One) Crore in fixed capital investment in the plant and machinery head after obtaining consent of establishment or consent of operation from the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board during the period between 01-11-2012 and 31-10-2017 for availing exemption for existing/capacity expanded under the Agro and Food Processing Industry Policy-2012.

1.3 Where subsidies, exemptions and concessions, are declared by both Government of India and Government of Chhattisgarh, the Units shall avail the subsidies, exemptions and concessions from any one Government.

1.4 At present Industrial Policy 2014-19 is in force in the State under which such the Agro and Food Processing units which commenced commercial production till 31st October 2019 after consent of establishment/consent of operation by the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board shall eligible for exemption at the rates as prescribed for priority sector Industries and within maximum limits.

1.5. The Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy-2012 is in force in the State from 1st November, 2012. Therefore, eligible industries under the policy shall avail exemption from payment of electricity duty as described in table of clause 9.4 of the Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy-2012. Therefore after issue of this notification, benefit of exemption from payment of electricity duty under the Industrial Policy 2009-14 shall not be given. However, if any cerificate has already been issued for exemption from payment of electricity duty to any Agro and Food Processing unit under the Industrial Policy 2009-14, such benefit shall be valid till the maximum period, as specified in the certificate.

2. **Settlement of applications received for exemption from payment of electricity duty and procedure thereof :—**

2.1 The eligible industrial units under the Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy-2012 shall have to produce certificate duly issued by the Competent Authority of Department of Commerce and Industries along with application for benefit of exemption from electricity duty, which shall have information regarding the size of investment, the category of industries, classification of investors, whether the industry is new, diversification, industry not related to backward integration and forward integration, date of commencement of commercial production etc. Incomplete application will not be accepted or considered.

2.2 The application duly recommended by the Industrial Commissioner, Director or Officer duly authorized by the Department of Commerce and Industries, containing the details of the classification of investors, classificatoin of units, status of industry, investment limits, the actual investment, the date of commencement of commercial production, eligibility period for exemption from electricity duty, shall be forwarded to the Chief Electrical Inspector.

2.3 In compliance with the provisions stipulated in the Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy-2012, the industrial units shall employ a prescribed percentage of the domicile residence (minimum ninety percent of unskilled workers, in case of availability of skilled workers then at least fifty percent of skilled workers and minimum thirty three percent in officer/administrative positions) of the State and the application for exemption from payment of electricity duty from the date of commercial production along with certificate issued by Competent Authority of the Department of Commerce and Industry regarding employment to the domicile residence of the State of Chhattisgarh shall be submitted to Commissioner of Commerce and Industry through Chief General Manager/ General Manager, District Business and Industrial Center. Thereafter, the Commissioner of Commerce shall forward application along with recommendations within a period of 90 days to Chief Electrical Inspector.

2.4 Application received as above shall be examined by the Chief Electrical Inspector as per rules and thereafter shall issue an exemption certification for exemption from payment of electricity duty for the time period as indicated in Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy-2012 to applicants found to be eligible.

2.5 The eligibility for exemption from payment of electricity duty shall be deemed to be cancelled in case of violation of any condition stipulated in the certificate issued by the Chief Electrical Inspector or any provision of Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy-2012.

2.6 In case of cancellation of eligibility as provided in the above paragraph 2.5, such industry shall be required to deposit the amount (benefit) exempted from the payment of electricity duty with interest in the State treasury from such date on which the industry became ineligible. If the arrears are not paid by the industry, then it would be charged and recovered as arrears of land revenue.

2.7 In case of any dispute regarding eligibility for exemption from payment of electricity duty, the matter shall be resolved under Rule 13 of the Chhattisgarh Electricity Duty Rules, 1949 by Authority authorized by the State Government and his decision shall be final and binding on the parties.

3. The definitions regarding industries for exemption from payment of electricity duty shall be as per clause 4 of Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy-2012.

4. The notification shall be deemed to be effective from the date of issue of Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy-2012 i.e. from 1st November, 2012 and shall remain in force till 31st October, 2017.

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 3 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक 2899/एफ-21/25/2013/13/2.—यत:, राज्य शासन की यह राय है कि ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 के अनुसार राज्य में नॉन-कोर सेक्टर के उद्योगों के अंतर्गत ऑटोमोटिव उद्योगों, (आटोमोबाईल-दो पहिया, तीन पहिया, यात्री एवं वाणिज्यिक वाहन, अर्थ मूवर्स, कृषि उपयोगी वाहन, आटो-कम्पोनेन्टस आदि में आने वाले पात्र नवीन उद्योगों/विद्यमान उद्योगों के विस्तार/उद्योगों के शवलीकरण/फारवर्ड इन्टीग्रेशन/बैकवर्ड इन्टीग्रेशन), को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये, जनहित में यह आवश्यक है कि दिनांक 01-11-2012 से 31-10-2017 की कालावधि के दौरान राज्य में स्थापित की गई ऐसे उद्योगों को, उसके स्वयं की इकाई द्वारा उपभोग की गई विद्युत पर विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट प्रदान की जाये;

अतएव, छत्तीसगढ़ विद्युत शुल्क अधिनियम, 1949 (क्र. 10 सन् 1949) की धारा 3-ख तथा ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 के खण्ड (7) सहपठित खण्ड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग में लाते हुए, राज्य सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, पात्र उद्योगों को विहित शर्तों एवं प्रक्रिया/प्रावधानों के अध्यधीन रहते हुए, वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ करने की तारीख से दस वर्ष की कालावधि के लिये उनके स्वयं की इकाई द्वारा उपभोग की गई विद्युत पर विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से 100% छूट प्रदान करती है, जो कि निम्नानुसार है :—

1. **विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट, निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अध्यधीन होगा, अर्थात् :—**

1.1 विद्यमान उद्योगों के विस्तार की दशा में, विद्युत शुल्क से छूट की सुविधा दिनांक 01-11-2012 के पश्चात् विस्तारित क्षमता पर ही प्राप्त होगी. यह आवश्यक है कि औद्योगिक इकाई, विद्युत शुल्क से छूट की सुविधा प्राप्त करने हेतु विस्तारित इकाई में उपभोग (खपत) की गई विद्युत के आंकलन के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य विद्युत वितरण कंपनी लिमिटेड के नियम के अनुसार प्रमाणित मीटर पृथक से संस्थापित किया जाये. मीटर संस्थापित करने में उपगत व्यय का वहन, आवेदक द्वारा किया जायेगा.

1.2 ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 के अंतर्गत विद्यमान उद्योग/विस्तारित क्षमता/शवलीकरण/फारवर्ड इन्टीग्रेशन/बैकवर्ड इन्टीग्रेशन हेतु छूट की सुविधा प्राप्त करने के लिये दिनांक 01-11-2012 से 31-10-2017 के बीच की कालावधि के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण मण्डल से स्थापना की अनुमति अथवा संचालन की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात्, वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ करने वाले पात्र उद्योगों (स्वयं या संयुक्त उपक्रम) को स्थाई पूंजी निवेश में न्यूनतम रु. 1000 (एक हजार) करोड़ का निवेश राज्य शासन के साथ एमओयू निष्पादित करने की तिथि से सात वर्ष के भीतर करना होगा.

1.3 जहां अनुदान, छूट एवं रियायत भारत सरकार एवं राज्य शासन दोनों के द्वारा घोषित हों, वहां इकाई, केवल किसी एक सरकार से अनुदान, छूट एवं रियायत प्राप्त करेगा.

1.4 वर्तमान में, राज्य में औद्योगिक नीति 2014-19 प्रवृत्त है, जिसके अधीन ऐसे आटोमोटिव उद्योग, जिसने छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण मण्डल से स्थापना की अनुमति/संचालन की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् 31 अक्टूबर, 2019 तक वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ कर दिया हो, को प्राथमिकता उद्योग क्षेत्र हेतु यथा विहित दरों एवं अधिकतम सीमाओं के भीतर छूट की पात्रता होगी.

1.5 दिनांक 01 नवम्बर, 2012 से राज्य में ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 प्रवृत्त है. अतएव, नीति के अंतर्गत पात्र ऑटोमोटिव उद्योगों को, ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 के खण्ड (7) की तालिका में यथा वर्णित विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट प्राप्त होंगे. अतएव, इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने के पश्चात्, औद्योगिक नीति, 2009-14 के अंतर्गत विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट की सुविधा नहीं दी जावेगी. तथापि, यदि कोई प्रमाण पत्र, औद्योगिक नीति, 2009-14 के अंतर्गत किसी ऑटोमोटिव उद्योगों को विद्युत शुल्क में भुगतान से छूट हेतु, पूर्व में जारी किया गया हो, तो ऐसी सुविधा प्रमाण पत्र में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट अधिकतम कालावधि तक वैध रहेगी.

2. **विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट हेतु प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों का निपटारा एवं उसकी प्रक्रिया :—**

2.1 ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 के अंतर्गत पात्र औद्योगिक इकाई को, विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट की सुविधा प्राप्त करने हेतु, आवेदन पत्र के साथ वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सम्यक् रूप से जारी प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करना होगा, जिसमें निवेश के आकार, उद्योगों की श्रेणी, निवेशकों का वर्गीकरण, उद्योग के नवीन होने, उसके शवलीकरण, उद्योग के बेकवर्ड इंटीग्रेशन एवं फारवर्ड इंटीग्रेशन से संबंधित न होने, वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ होने की तारीख इत्यादि के संबंध में जानकारी होगा. अपूर्ण आवेदन पत्र को स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा और उस पर विचार नहीं किया जायेगा.

2.2 उद्योग आयुक्त, संचालक या वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग द्वारा सम्यक् रूप से प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा सम्यक् रूप से अनुशंसित आवेदन, मुख्य विद्युत निरीक्षक को प्रेषित किया जाएगा, जिसमें इकाई का वर्गीकरण, इकाई की श्रेणी, उद्योग की स्थिति, निवेश की सीमा, वास्तविक निवेश, वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ करने की तारीख, विद्युत शुल्क से छूट हेतु पात्रता की कालावधि का विवरण अंतर्विष्ट होगा.

2.3 ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 में अनुबद्ध प्रावधानों के अनुपालन में, औद्योगिक इकाई, राज्य के मूल निवासी के लिये विहित प्रतिशत, (अकुशल श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम नब्बे प्रतिशत, कुशल श्रमिकों की उपलब्धता की दशा में कुशल श्रमिकों को कम से कम पचास प्रतिशत तथा अधिकारी/प्रशासकीय पदों में न्यूनतम तैंतीस प्रतिशत), तक नियोजन करेगा तथा वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन की तारीख से विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट हेतु आवेदन, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के मूल निवासी के रोजगार के संबंध में वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी किये गये प्रमाण पत्र सहित, मुख्य महाप्रबंधक/ महाप्रबंधक, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र के माध्यम से वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग के आयुक्त को प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा. तत्पश्चात्, उद्योग आयुक्त मुख्य निरीक्षक को 90 दिवस की कालावधि के भीतर आवेदन, अनुसंशा सहित प्रेषित करेगा.

2.4 उपरोक्तानुसार प्राप्त आवेदन का परीक्षण मुख्य विद्युत निरीक्षक द्वारा नियमानुसार किया जायेगा तथा तत्पश्चात् पात्र पाये गये आवेदकों को ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 में यथा दर्शित समयावधि हेतु विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट के लिए 30 दिवस के भीतर छूट प्रमाण पत्र जारी करेगा.

2.5 मुख्य विद्युत निरीक्षक या ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 के किसी प्रावधान द्वारा जारी किये गये प्रमाण पत्र में अनुबद्ध किसी शर्त के उल्लंघन की दशा में, विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट हेतु पात्रता, निरस्त मानी जायेगी.

2.6 उपरोक्त पैरा 2.5 में यथा उपबंधित पात्रता के निरस्तीकरण की दशा में, ऐसे उद्योग को राज्य कोषालय में ऐसी तारीख जिस पर उद्योग अपात्र हो गया हो, से विद्युत शुल्क ब्याज सहित भुगतान करने से छूट दी गई राशि, जमा करना आवश्यक होगा. यदि उद्योग द्वारा बकाया का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है तो उसे भू-राजस्व के बकाया रूप में प्रभारित एवं वसूल की जायेगी.

2.7 विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट हेतु पात्रता संबंधी किसी भी विवाद की दशा में मामले का समाधान राज्य शासन द्वारा प्राधिकृत किये गये प्राधिकारी द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ विद्युत शुल्क नियम, 1949 के नियम 13 के अधीन किया जायेगा और उसका निर्णय, पक्षकारों पर अंतिम एवं बंधनकारी होगा.

3. विद्युत शुल्क के भुगतान से छूट के लिये उद्योग से संबंधित परिभाषाएं, ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 के खण्ड 4 के अनुसार होगी.

4. यह अधिसूचना ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग नीति-2012 के जारी होने की तारीख अर्थात् 01 नवम्बर, 2012 से प्रभावशील मानी जायेगी और यह 31 अक्टूबर, 2017 तक प्रवृत्त रहेगी.

No. 2899/F-21/25/2013/13/2/Auto-Industries.— Whereas , the State Government is of the opinion that to promote automotive industries (eligible new industries/expansion of existing industries/diversification/forward integration/backward integration of industries falling in Automobile-Two wheelers, three wheelers, passenger and commercial vehicles, earthmovers, agriculture utility vehicles, auto-component etc.) under Non-core Sector industries in the State as per the Automotive Industries Policy-2012, it has become necessary in the public interest that the such industries established in the State during period 01-11-2012 to 31-10-2017 under the said policy should be exempted from the payment of electricity duty on electricity consumed by its own units ;

Now Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3-B of the Chhattisgarh Electricity Duty Act, 1949 (No. 10 of 1949) and clause (7) read with clause (6) of the Automotive Industries Policy-2012, the State Government, hereby, grants 100% exemption to eligible industries from the payment of Electricity Duty on electricity consumed by its own unit for the period of ten years from the date of commencement of commercial production subject to prescribed conditions and procedures/provisions, as under :—

1. **Exemption from payment of electricity duty shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :—**

1.1 In case of expansion of existing industries the benefit of exemption from electricity duty shall be availed on capacity expanded only after 01-11-2012. It is necessary that the industrial unit shall install separate meter certified as per rules of the Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited for determination of electricity consumed in expanded units for availing exemption from electricity duty. Expenditure incurred in installation of meter shall be borne by the applicant.

1.2 Eligible industries (own or joint ventures) starting commercial production has to invest minimum of Rs. 1000 (One Thousand) Crore in fixed capital investment within seven years from the date of execution of MoU with the State Government after obtaining consent of establishment or consent of operation from the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board during the period between 01-11-2012 and 31-10-2017 for availing exemption for existing industries/expanded capacity/ diversification/forward integration/backward integration expanded under the Automotive Industry Policy-2012.

1.3 Where subsidies, exemptions and concessions, are declared by both Government of India and Government of Chhattisgarh, the Units shall avail the subsidies, exemptions and concessions from any one Government.

1.4 At present Industrial Policy 2014-19 is in force in the State under which such the Automotive Industries which commenced commercial production till 31st October 2019 after consent of establishment/consent of operation by the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board shall be eligible for exemption at the rates as prescribed for priority sector Industries and within maximum limits.

1.5. The Automotive Industries Policy-2012 is in force in the State from 1st November, 2012. Therefore, eligible Automotive industries under the policy shall avail exemption from payment of electricity duty as described in table of clause (7) of the Automotive Industries Policy-2012. Therefore after issue of this notification, benefit of exemption from payment of electricity duty under the Industrial Policy 2009-14 shall not be given. However, if any certificate has already been issued for exemption from payment of electricity duty to any Automotive Industries under the Industrial Policy 2009-14, such benefit shall be valid till the maximum period, as specified in the certificate.

2. **Settlement of applications received for exemption from payment of electricity duty and procedure thereof :—**

2.1 The eligible industrial units under the Automotive Industries Policy-2012 shall have to produce certificate duly issued by the Competent Authority of Department of Commerce and Industries along with application for benefit of exemption from electricity duty, which shall have information regarding the size of investment, the category of industries, classification of investors, whether the industry is new, diversification, industry not related to backward integration and forward integration, date of commencement of commercial production etc. Incomplete application will not be accepted or considered.

2.2 The application duly recommended by the Industrial Commissioner, Director or Officer duly authorized by the Department of Commerce and Industries, containing the details of classification

of units, category of units, status of industry, investment limits, the actual investment, the date of commencement of commercial production, eligibility period for exemption from electricity duty, shall be forwarded to the Chief Electrical Inspector.

2.3 In compliance with the provisions stipulated in the Automotive Industries Policy-2012, the industrial units shall employ a prescribed percentage of the domicile residence (minimum ninety percent of unskilled workers in case of availability of skilled workers then at least fifty percent of skilled workers and minimum thirty three percent in officer/administrative positions) of the State and the application for exemption from payment of electricity duty from the date of commercial production along with certificate issued by Competent Authority of the Department of Commerce and Industry regarding employment to the domicile residence of the State of Chhattisgarh shall be submitted to Commissioner of Commerce and Industry through Chief General Manager/General Manager, District Business and Industrial Center. Thereafter, the Commissioner of Commerce shall forward application along with recommendations within a period of 90 days to Chief Electrical Inspector.

2.4 Application received as above shall be examined by the Chief Electrical Inspector as per rules and thereafter shall issue an exemption certificate for exemption from payment of electricity duty for the time period as indicated in Automotive Industries Policy-2012 within 30 days to applicants found to be eligible.

2.5 The eligibility for exemption from payment of electricity duty shall be deemed to be cancelled in case of violation of any condition stipulated in the certificate issued by the Chief Electrical Inspector or any provision of Automotive Industries Policy-2012.

2.6 In case of cancellation of eligibility as provided in the above paragraph 2.5, such industry shall be required to deposit the amount (benefit) exempted from the payment of electricity duty with interest in the State treasury from such date on which the industry became ineligible. If the arrears are not paid by the industry, then it would be charged and recovered as arrears of land revenue.

2.7 In case of any dispute regarding eligibility for exemption from payment of electricity duty, the matter shall be resolved under Rule 13 of the Chhattisgarh Electricity Duty Rules, 1949 by Authority authorized by the State Government and his decision shall be final and binding on the parties.

3. The definitions regarding industries for exemption from payment of electricity duty shall be as per clause 4 of Automotive Industries Policy-2012.

4. This notification shall be deemed to be effective from the date of issue of Automotive Industries Policy-2012 i.e. from 1st November, 2012 and shall remain in force till 31st October, 2017.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
एम. एस. रत्नम, विशेष सचिव.

वित्त एवं योजना विभाग

मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 19 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक 968/वित्त/चार/ब-2/2016.—छत्तीसगढ़ कराधान अधिनियम, 1982 (क्रमांक 15 सन् 1982) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (5) के खण्ड (ग) में प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्य सरकार, एतद्द्वारा "वनों के विकास से संबंधित प्रशासनिक सुदृढ़ीकरण कार्य" प्रयोजन को वन विकास उपकर निधि में जमा राशि के उपयोग हेतु विनिर्दिष्ट करती है.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
सतीश पाण्डेय, संयुक्त सचिव.

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 19 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक 969/वित्त/चार/ब-2/2016.—भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के खण्ड (3) के अनुसरण में वित्त विभाग की अधिसूचना क्रमांक 968/वित्त/चार/ब-2/2016, दिनांक 19 अक्टूबर 2016 का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद राज्यपाल के प्राधिकार से एतद्द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
सतीश पाण्डेय, संयुक्त सचिव.

Naya Raipur, the 19th October 2016

No. 968/Fin/IV/B-2/2016.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Chhattisgarh Karadhan Adhiniyam, 1982 (No. 15 of 1982), the State Government hereby specified the purpose of "Administrative strengthening work Related to Forest Development" for the utilization of amount deposited in Forest Development Cess Fund.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Chhattisgarh,
SATISH PANDEY, Joint Secretary.

आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग
मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक एफ 7-47/2016/32.—राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अधिनियम, 1973 (क्र. 23 सन् 1973) की धारा 23-क की उप धारा (2) के अंतर्गत इस विभाग की समसंख्यक सूचना दिनांक 22-8-2016 द्वारा नया रायपुर विकास योजना 2031 में लोक प्रयोजनार्थ निम्नानुसार भूमि का उपांतरण प्रस्तावित करते हुये दो प्रमुख दैनिक स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में लगातार दो दिन प्रकाशित की गई थी :—

नया रायपुर विकास योजना 2031 में उपांतरण

क्र.	ग्राम का नाम	खसरा क्र.	रकबा (हेक्टेयर में)	विकास योजना में अंगीकृत प्रस्ताव	अधिनियम की धारा 23-क के तहत उपांतरण के प्रस्ताव
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	सेरीखेड़ी, प.ह.नं.-42	680	20.24 हे.	कृषि	आवासीय

2. उक्त उपांतरण अखिल भारतीय सेवा श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को आवासीय भूखंड विकसित भू-खण्ड उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विशेष आवासीय योजना हेतु है.

3. सूचना में उल्लेखित निश्चित समयावधि में कोई आपत्ति/सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है.

4. अत: राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा नया रायपुर विकास योजना 2031 में उपरोक्त उपांतरण की पुष्टि करता है. उक्त उपांतरण रायपुर विकास योजना 2031 का अंगीकृत भाग होगा.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
रेजीना टोप्पो, संयुक्त सचिव.

कृषि एवं जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

रायपुर, दिनांक 20 सितम्बर 2016

क्रमांक 12973/एफ-8/89/PMFBY/2016/14-2.—विभाग की अधिसूचना क्रमांक 9282/एफ-08/89/PMFBY/2016/14-2, दिनांक 13-05-2016 के बिन्दु क्रमांक-13(ख) के प्रावधान अंतर्गत कलेक्टर, जिला-बेमेतरा के पत्र क्रमांक 4055-56 दिनांक 12-09-2016 द्वारा नवागढ़ तहसील के 96 ग्राम पंचायतों एवं बेमेतरा तहसील के 104 ग्राम पंचायतों में औसत से कम वर्षा की स्थिति का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण उपरांत धान असिंचित फसल की अनुमानित उत्पादकता निर्धारित थ्रेसहोल्ड उपज से 50 प्रतिशत से कम आना संभावित मानते हुए दावा की प्रतिपूर्ति प्रस्तावित की गई है.

राज्य शासन एतद् द्वारा विभाग की अधिसूचना क्रमांक 9283/एफ-08/89/PMFBY/2016/14-2 दिनांक 13-05-2016 के बिन्दु क्रमांक-13 (ख) के तहत नवागढ़ एवं बेमेतरा तहसील के अधिसूचित बीमा इकाई (ग्राम पंचायत) जिनका विवरण क्रमश: परिशिष्ट-1 एवं 2 पर है, को मध्यावधि क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु पात्र क्षेत्र घोषित करती है. इन क्षेत्रों के ऐसे समस्त ऋणी एवं अऋणी कृषकों जिन्होंनें प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना खरीफ 2016 में धान असिंचित फसल हेतु निर्धारित प्रीमियम अदा कर बीमा आवरण प्राप्त किया है, योजनान्तर्गत निम्न बिन्दुओं के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाने वाली अंतरिम क्षतिपूर्ति प्राप्त कर सकेंगे—

(1) इस विभाग के आदेश क्रमांक 11890/एफ-08/89/PMFBY/2016-17/14-2 दिनांक 06-08-2016 एवं समसंख्यक आदेश क्रमांक 11892 दिनांक 06-08-2016 द्वारा गठित जिला/तहसील स्तरीय संयुक्त समिति द्वारा योजना प्रावधानों के अनुरूप उक्त क्षेत्र में संभावित क्षति का मूल्यांकन करेगी.

(2) उक्त समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुमानित उपज, निर्धारित थ्रेसहोल्ड उपज से 50 प्रतिशत से कम आना संभावित होने की स्थिति में संभावित क्षतिपूर्ति का 25 प्रतिशत तक दावा भुगतान फसल मौसम के दौरान देय होगा. यह क्षतिपूर्ति राशि अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों में योजनान्तर्गत किये जाने वाले फसल कटाई प्रयोगों से प्राप्त औसत उपज के आधार पर निर्धारित अंतिम दावा राशि में समायोजित की जायेगी.

(3) यदि फसल कटाई प्रयोगों से प्राप्त औसत उपज के आधार पर निर्धारित अंतिम दावा राशि से अधिक राशि का भुगतान उक्त अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों के कृषकों को इस प्रावधान के अंतर्गत किया जाना पाया जाता है तो ऐसी समस्त राशि कृषक द्वारा वापस की जानी होगी.

(4) संयुक्त समिति द्वारा मध्यावधि क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु दावा राशि का प्रस्ताव छ.ग. शासन, कृषि एवं जैव प्रौद्योगिक विभाग एवं संचालनालय कृषि, छ.ग. रायपुर को इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने के दिनांक से 07 दिवस के भीतर अनिवार्यत: प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
के. सी. पैकरा, संयुक्त सचिव.

परिशिष्ट-1

जिला-बेमेतरा, तहसील-बेमेतरा

क्रमांक (1)	ग्राम पंचायत (2)	आश्रित ग्राम (3)
1.	मजगांव	मजगांव
		उड़तला
2.	छिरहा	छिरहा
		बिरमपुर
3.	जंगलपुर	जंगलपुर
		दामापुर
		गोरखपुर

(1)	(2)	(3)
4.	नवागांवकला	नवागांवकला
		बिरसींघी
5.	चरगंवा	चरगंवा
		चरघट
		सारंगपुर
6.	बैहरसरी	बैहरसरी
		मोढ़े
7.	पचभईया	पचभईया
		अमचो
8.	सुखाताल	सुखाताल
		तरके
		बिरमपुर
9.	करमतरा	करमतरा
		घोरेघाट
10.	लालपुर	लालपुर
		मड़ई
11.	दाढ़ी	दाढ़ी
12.	गिधवा	गिधवा
		दमईडीह
13	कोदवा	कोदवा
		सुरूंगदाहरा
14.	सनकपाट	सनकपाट
		पेण्ड्री
15.	जांता	जांता
		मरजादपुर
		बहरबोड़
16.	बेरा	बेरा
17.	बेतर	बेतर
18.	उमरिया	उमरिया
19.	चिल्फी	चिल्फी
		कांपा
		बन्धी
20.	बन्धी	मुरकी
		परसवारा
		भैंसबोड़कला
21.	कुरदा	कुरदा
		देवगांव
		डोकरबेला
		बोहारडीह
		अड़बंधा
22.	बटार	बटार
		नवरंगपुर
		नेवासपुर
		भैंसबोड़खुर्द

(1)	(2)	(3)
23.	भंवरदा	भंवरदा
		अमलीडीह
24.	हेमाबंद	हेमाबंद
		सुरकी
		नवागांव
25.	रामपुर	रामपुर
		मोतीमपुर
		झाझाडीह
26.	सेमरिया	सेमरिया
		सेंदरी
27.	मरतरा	मरतरा
28.	करचुवा	करचुवा
		कोडापुरी
29.	खण्डसरा	खण्डसरा
		जगमड़वा
		रायखेड़ा
30.	बंशापुर	बंशापुर
		घानाडीह
31.	मोहतरा (ख)	मोहतरा (ख)
32.	लावातरा	लावातरा
		चमारी
33.	धनगांव	धनगांव
		झिलगाकांपा
34.	अतरिया	अतरिया
35.	मरका	मरका
		पड़कीडीह
36.	झालम	झालम
		घठोली
37.	झाल	झाल
38.	केंवछी	केंवाछी
		सिंगपुर
39.	बहेरा (का)	बहेरा (का)
40.	सिरवाबांधा	सिरवाबांधा
		भुरकी
41.	गांगपुर (ब)	गांगपुर (ब)
		बहुनवागांव
42.	लोलेसरा	लोलेसरा
43.	बैजी	बैजी
44.	चारभांठा	चारभांठा
45.	ढोलिया	ढोलया
46.	बिलई	बिलई
		नवलपुर

(1)	(2)	(3)
47.	पंडरभट्ठा	पंडरभट्ठा
		मजगांव
48.	पेण्ड्रीतराई	पेण्ड्रीतराई
49.	नरी	नरी
		कोसा
50.	मुलमुला	मुलमुला
		नवागांव
51.	खाम्ही	खाम्ही
		सिंघनपुरी
52.	बाराडेरा	बाराडेरा
		खपरी
		मुंगेली
53.	चंदनू	चंदनू
		रेवली
54.	मुटपुरी	मुटपुरी
55.	केशतरा	केशतरा
56.	तुमा	तुमा
57.	खम्हरिया	खम्हरिया
58.	मऊ	मऊ
59.	झिरिया	झिरिया
		बिटकुली
60.	भोथीडीह	भोथीडीह
		सोनपुरी
61.	उसलापुर	उसलापुर
		पूरान
62.	आंदू	आंदू
		बिरनपुर
		घठोली
63.	भन्सुली	भन्सुली
		करंजिया
64.	भैंसा	भैंसा
		कातलबोड़
65.	छितापार	छितापार
		करचुवा
		सनकपाट
66.	ढारा	ढारा
67.	बावामोहतरा	बावामोहतरा
68.	भोईनाभांठा	भोईनाभांठा
		मुड़पार
69.	पीपरभट्ठा	पीपरभट्ठा
		तेदूभाठा
70.	चोरभट्ठी	चोरभट्ठी
		गुनरबोड़
71.	ताला	ताला
		डोकला

(1)	(2)	(3)
72.	बीजाभाठा	बीजाभाठा
73.	खिलोरा	खिलोरा
74.	फरी	फरी
		तेलईगुड़ा
75.	कन्तेली	कन्तेली
76.	हथमुड़ी	हथमुड़ी
		आंदू
77.	डूण्डा	डूण्डा
		उघरा
78.	निनवा	निनवा
		सावंतपुर
79.	बैजलपुर	बैजलपुर
		बैजी
80.	रजकुड़ी	रजकुड़ी
		मोहलई
		भिमपुरी
81.	जेवरी	जेवरी
82.	अमोरा	अमोरा
83.	मटका	मटका
84.	बसनी	बसनी
85.	पथर्रा	पथर्रा
86.	जौंग	जौंग
87.	जेवरा	जेवरा
88.	बहिंगा	बहिंगा
		करही
89.	जिया	जिया
90.	कुसमी	कुसमी
91.	बहेरा (कु)	बहेरा (कु)
		पेण्डरी
92.	नवागांव (खु)	नवागांव (खु)
		खुड़मुड़ी
93.	बालसमुंद	बालसमुंद
94.	मुनरबोड़	मुनरबोड़
		राउरपुर
		खैरी
		जोगीपुर
95.	मोहरेंगा	मोहरेंगा
96.	पौंसरी	पौंसरी
		धनेली
97.	खैरझिटी	खैरझिटी
98.	अर्जुनी	अर्जुनी
99.	बाबाघटोली	बाबाघटोली
100.	बगौद	बगौद
		बोरिया
101.	बेमेतरा नगर पंचायत	बेमेतरा

परिशिष्ट–2

जिला–बेमेतरा, तहसील–नवागढ़

क्रमांक (1)	ग्राम पंचायत (2)	आश्रित ग्राम (3)
1.	ठेंगाभाठ	ठेंगाभाठ
		करमन
		अमलीडीह
2.	झांकी	झांकी
		बोईरकचरा
		धोबनीखुर्द
3.	गनिया	गनिया
		लालपुर
4.	प्रतापपुर	प्रतापपुर
		लिटिपुर
5.	खाम्ही	खाम्ही
		दर्री
6.	रनबोड़	रनबोड़
7.	घोघरा	घोघरा
		मानिकपुर
8.	मोतिमपुर	मोतिमपुर
		अतरगांवा
		सुरहीकांपा
9.	गाड़ामोर	गाड़ामोर
		खपरी
		धरमपुरा
10.	धोबनीकला	धोबनीकला
		बेलदहरा
11.	धौंराभाठाखुर्द	धौंराभाठाखुर्द
		धौंराभाठाकला
		हरिहरपुर
12.	झाल	झाल
13.	हरदी	हरदी
		जोगीपुर
		तिलईपुर
14.	गांगपुर	गांगपुर
		मुरकुटा
		साल्हेघोरी
15.	भिमपुरी	भिमपुरी
		घोठा
		दौनाडीह
		चकलाकुंडा
16.	नेवसा	नेवसा
		बघुली (कांपा)

(1)	(2)	(3)
17.	बाघुल	बाघुल
18.	गोपालभैना	गोपालभैना
		रिसाअमली
19.	तोरा	तोरा
		टुरासेमरिया
20.	भैंसामुड़ा	भैंसामुड़ा
		मदनपुर
		नवलपुर
21.	बोरतरा	बोरतरा
		बैजलपुर
22.	मोहतरा	मोहतरा
23.	जेवरा (एस)	जेवरा (एस)
		अंधियारखोर
24.	पेन्ड्री	पेन्ड्री
25.	हरमुड़ी	हरमुड़ी
		कोड़िया
		लालपुर
26.	मुरता	मुरता
27.	कामता	कामता
28.	हाथाडांडू	हाथाडांडू
		जुनाडांडू
		नवागांव
29.	सिवनी	सिवनी
		मुरकुटा
30.	खैरी	खैरी
		छेरकापुर
		बोटेबोड़
31.	समेसर	समेसर
		छितापार
32.	खपरी (एन)	खपरी (एन)
		मानपुर
33.	नांदल	नांदल
34.	घठोली	घठोली
		खरहरी
35.	अंधियारखोर	अंधियारखोर
36.	बरबसपुर	बरबसपुर
		नगधा
37.	जेवरा (एन)	जेवरा (एन)
		देवरी
		मक्खनपुर
		गोपालपुर
		हथमुड़ी
38.	कुंआ	कुंआ
		मुंगवाय

(1)	(2)	(3)
39.	बहरबोड़	बहरबोड़
		भालूपान
		नवागांव
40.	नेऊर	नेऊर
		भदौरा
41.	रूसे	रूसे
		तारेगांव
42.	धनौरा	धनौरा
		ढनढनी
43.	कवराकांपा	कवराकांपा
		नवागांव
44.	गोढ़ीकला	गोढ़कला
		गोढ़ीखुर्द
45.	रमपुरा	रमपुरा
		कटई
		जैतपुरी
46.	तेंदुआ	तेंदुआ
47.	मुड़पार	मुड़पार
		बोटेबोड़
		चाकापेन्ड्रा
48.	बेवरा	बेवरा
		जुनवानीकला
		जुनवानीखुर्द
		झिलगा
49.	खेड़ा	खेड़ा
50.	सम्बलपुर	सम्बलपुर
		पटनाकांपा
51.	बेलटुकरी	बेलटुकरी
		टिंगालीजेवरा
52.	गनियारी	गनियारी
		कावंरा
53.	अमोरा	अमोरा
		केशतरा
54.	मेड़की	मेड़की
		दयालपुर
		कुरूवा
55.	बदनारा	बदनारा
		चमारी
56.	बोरदेही	बोरदेही
		मरदेही
		मुरेठी
		मजगांव
57.	कटई	कटई
58.	भदराली	भदराली
		घोघराली
		बुचीपुर
		सेनगांव

(1)	(2)	(3)
59.	केशला	केशला
		खपरी
		तिरैया
60.	पौंसरी	पौंसरी
		डंगनिया
		कन्हारपुर
		भिखमपुर
61.	मेहना	मेहना
		खपरी
		मनोधरपुर
62.	घोरहा	घोरहा
63.	पुटपुरा	पुटपुरा
64.	बुंदेला	बुंदेला
		सोनपुरी
65.	बिनैका	बिनैका
		लालपुर
66.	गिधवा	गिधवा
		रोहरा
		करहीकांपा
67.	नगधा	नगधा
68.	मुरकुटा	मुरकुटा
69.	ईटई	ईटई
		ढाबा
70.	कुंरा	कुंरा
		कातलबोड़
71.	मल्दा	मल्दा
		धोबघट्टी
72.	मगरघटा	मगरघटा
		गहगटा
73.	तरपोंगी	तरपोंगी
74.	सेमरिया	सेमरिया
		अड़ार
75.	नांदघाट	नांदघाट
		खपरी
76.	मुर्रा	मुर्रा
77.	एरमशाही	एरमशाही
78.	परसदा	परसदा
		बुंदेली
79.	गुंजेरा	गुंजेरा
80.	भोपसरा	भोपसरा
81.	भिलौनी	भिलौनी
82.	झुलना	झुलना
83.	चक्रवाय	चक्रवाय
84.	नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर
85.	अमलडीहा	अमलडीहा
		लोहडंगिया

(1)	(2)	(3)
86.	दर्री	दर्री मोहलाईन मनोधरपुर
87.	घुरसेना	घुरसेना
88.	चिचोली	चिचोली
89.	अकोली	अकोली खैरा
90.	करमसेन	करमसेन किरता
91.	टेमरी	टेमरी
92.	टोहड़ी	टोहड़ी
93.	नवागांव	नवागांव दुधिया तेंदुभाठा
94.	मानिकपुर	मानिकपुर
95.	नगर पंचायत नवागढ़	नवागढ़
96.	नगर पंचायत मारो	मारो

गृह-सी विभाग
(विभागीय परीक्षा प्रकोष्ठ)
मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

रायपुर, दिनांक 14 सितम्बर 2016

विभागीय परीक्षा माह जनवरी, 2017 का सूचना तथा कार्यक्रम

क्रमांक एफ 09-114/गृह-सी/परीक्षा/2016.—छत्तीसगढ़ शासन के उन अधिकारियों को (जिनके लिये विभागों द्वारा विभागीय परीक्षा निर्धारित की गई हो) विभागीय परीक्षा सोमवार, दिनांक 09 जनवरी, 2017 से 16 जनवरी, 2017 तक रायपुर/बिलासपुर/जगदलपुर (बस्तर) तथा अंबिकापुर (सरगुजा) संभाग के आयुक्तों द्वारा नियत किये जाने वाले स्थानों में निम्नांकित कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार होगी. नीचे सूची में दर्शाये अनुसार विभागाध्यक्ष/जिलाध्यक्ष अपनी जानकारी उपरोक्तानुसार संबंधित परीक्षा केन्द्रों के आयुक्तों को उपलब्ध करायें.

सोमवार, दिनांक 09-01-2017

क्रमांक (1)	प्रश्न पत्र (2)	समय (3)
1.	पहला प्रश्न पत्र दाण्डिक विधि तथा प्रक्रिया (पुस्तकों सहित) भू-अभिलेख एवं राजस्व विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिए.	प्रात: 10.00 बजे से दोपहर 1.00 बजे तक.
2.	पंजीयन विधि तथा प्रक्रिया पंजीयन विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (केवल अधिनियम तथा नियम की पुस्तकों सहित).	
3.	विधि तथा प्रक्रिया-उत्पादन शुल्क/आबकारी विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (पुस्तकों सहित).	

सोमवार, दिनांक 09-01-2017

(1)	(2)	(3)
4.	विधि तथा प्रक्रिया-विक्रय कर विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (केवल नियमों की पुस्तकों सहित).	प्रात: 10.00 बजे से दोपहर 1.00 बजे तक.
5.	पहला प्रश्न पत्र-सहकारिता (बिना पुस्तकों के) सहकारी संस्थाओं के सहायक पंजीयकों के लिये.	
59.	विद्युत संबंधी विधियां-ऊर्जा विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों के).	
	सोमवार, दिनांक 09-01-2017	
6.	दूसरा प्रश्न पत्र-दाण्डिक विधि तथा प्रक्रिया दाण्डिक मामलों में आदेश/निर्णय का लिखा जाना भू-अभिलेख विभाग एवं राजस्व विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	दोपहर 2.00 बजे से शाम 5.00 बजे तक.
7.	दूसरा प्रश्न पत्र सहकारिता तथा सामान्य विधि (पुस्तकों सहित) सहकारी संस्थाओं के सहायक पंजीयकों के लिये.	
8.	समाज कल्याण (बिना पुस्तकों के) समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
60.	भू-योजना तथा विद्युत सुरक्षा-ऊर्जा विभाग के सहायक यंत्री, कनिष्ठ यंत्री एवं पर्यवेक्षकों के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों के).	
	मंगलवार, दिनांक 10-01-2017	
9.	पहला प्रश्न पत्र-प्रशासनिक राजस्व विधि तथा प्रक्रिया (बिना पुस्तकों के) भाग-''ए'' आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	प्रात: 10.00 बजे से दोपहर 1.00 बजे तक.
10.	पहला प्रश्न पत्र प्रशासनिक राजस्व विधि तथा प्रक्रिया (बिना पुस्तकों के) राजस्व भू-अभिलेख विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये भाग-''बी''.	
11.	पहला प्रश्न पत्र प्रशासनिक राजस्व विधि तथा प्रक्रिया (बिना पुस्तकों के) राजस्व भू-अभिलेख विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये भाग-''सी''.	
12.	उद्योग विभाग संबंधी अधिनियम तथा नियम उद्योग विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
13.	प्रश्न पत्र-खनिज प्रबंध (पुस्तकों सहित) (नैसर्गिक संसाधन) खनिज साधन विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
14.	लेखा तथा कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया-प्रथम प्रश्न पत्र पंजीयन विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों के).	
61.	विद्युत संस्थापनायें ऊर्जा विभाग के सहायक यंत्री, कनिष्ठ यंत्री एवं पर्यवेक्षकों के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों के).	
66.	प्रथम प्रश्न पत्र लेखा, सहायक संचालक संवर्ग, बाल विकास परियोजना एवं तृतीय श्रेणी कार्यपालिक (पर्यवेक्षक इत्यादि) के अधिकारियों के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों की सहायता से).	

मंगलवार, दिनांक 10-01-2017

(1)	(2)	(3)
15.	दूसरा प्रश्न पत्र-प्रशासनिक राजस्व विधि तथा प्रक्रिया (पुस्तकों सहित) राजस्व भू-अभिलेख आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
16.	प्रक्रिया विकास योजनाओं राज्यों के साधनों राज्य के नियम पुस्तिकाओं आदि का ज्ञान उद्योग विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (पुस्तकों सहित).	
17.	तीसरा प्रश्न पत्र बैंकिंग (बिना पुस्तकों के) सहकारी संस्थाओं के सहायक पंजीयकों के लिये.	
18.	समाज शिक्षा (बिना पुस्तकों के) समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	दोपहर 2.00 बजे से शाम 5.00 बजे तक.
19.	लेखा तथा कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया-द्वितीय प्रश्न पत्र पंजीयन विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (पुस्तकों सहित).	
62.	लेखा व स्थापना ऊर्जा विभाग के सहायक यंत्री, कनिष्ठ यंत्री एवं पर्यवेक्षकों के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों के).	
67.	द्वितीय प्रश्न पत्र लेखा, सहायक संचालक संवर्ग, बाल विकास परियोजना एवं तृतीय श्रेणी कार्यपालिक (पर्यवेक्षक इत्यादि) के अधिकारियों के लिये (पुस्तकों की सहायता से).	
	बुधवार, दिनांक 11-01-2017	
20.	तीसरा प्रश्न पत्र-प्रशासनिक, राजस्व विधि तथा प्रक्रिया, राजस्व के मामले में आदेश का लिखा जाना राजस्व एवं भू-अभिलेख विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
21.	पुस्तपालन तथा कर निर्धारण विक्रयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (पुस्तकों सहित).	
22.	प्रश्न पत्र प्रथम वन विधि (बिना पुस्तकों के) सहायक वन संरक्षकों के लिये.	
23.	पहला प्रश्न पत्र-प्रक्रिया (बिना पुस्तकों के) वन क्षेत्रपालों के लिये.	प्रातः 10.00 बजे से दोपहर 1.00 बजे तक.
24.	पुलिस अधिकारियों की "व्यवहारिक परीक्षा."	
63.	स्विच गेयर तथा संरक्षण ऊर्जा विभाग के सहायक यंत्रियों के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों के).	
68.	तृतीय प्रश्न पत्र महिला कल्याण एवं सशक्तिकरण, सहायक संचालक संवर्ग, बाल विकास परियोजना एवं तृतीय श्रेणी कार्यपालिक (पर्यवेक्षक इत्यादि) के अधिकारियों के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों की सहायता से).	
	बुधवार, दिनांक 11-01-2017	
25.	कार्यालयीन संगठन तथा प्रक्रिया-विक्रयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	दोपहर 2.00 बजे से शाम 5.00 बजे तक.
26.	सिविल विधि तथा प्रक्रिया (पुस्तकों सहित) राजस्व एवं भू-अभिलेख विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	

बुधवार, दिनांक 11-01-2017

(1)	(2)	(3)
27.	पुलिस अधिकारियों की "पुलिस शाखा" प्रश्न पत्र (बिना पुस्तकों के).	
28.	दूसरा प्रश्न पत्र-सामान्य विधि (पुस्तकों सहित) सहायक वन संरक्षकों के लिये.	
29.	तीसरा प्रश्न पत्र सामान्य विधि (पुस्तकों सहित) वन क्षेत्रपालों के लिये.	
30.	स्थानीय शासन अधिनियम तथा नियम (बिना पुस्तकों के) पंचायत एवं समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
31.	चौथा प्रश्न पत्र सहकारी लेखा तथा परीक्षण (बिना पुस्तकों के) भाग-1 लेखा एवं भाग-2 सहकारिता लेखा परीक्षण सहकारी संस्थाओं के सहायक पंजीयकों के लिये.	दोपहर 2.00 बजे से शाम 5.00 बजे तक.
32.	समाज शास्त्र (पुस्तकों सहित) आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
64.	विद्युत रोधन समन्वयव तथा परिसंकट ग्रस्ट इंशूलेशन को-आर्डिनेशन व हजार्ड एस. एरिया ऊर्जा विभाग के सहायक यंत्री (वि. सु.) के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों के).	
69.	चतुर्थ प्रश्न पत्र बाल संरक्षण, देखभाल, कल्याण एवं विकास, सहायक संचालक संवर्ग, बाल विकास परियोजना एवं तृतीय श्रेणी कार्यपालिक (पर्यवेक्षक इत्यादि) के अधिकारियों के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों की सहायता से).	

गुरुवार, दिनांक 12-01-2017

33.	प्रथम प्रश्न पत्र-लेखा (बिना पुस्तकों के) सहायक कलेक्टरों, डिप्टी कलेक्टरों, तहसीलदारों, नायब तहसीलदारों तथा राजस्व एवं भू-अभिलेख विभाग के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के लिये.	
34.	प्रश्न पत्र-प्रथम लेखा (बिना पुस्तकों के) आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
35.	प्रश्न पत्र-प्रथम लेखा (बिना पुस्तकों के) समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	प्रात: 10.00 बजे से दोपहर 1.00 बजे तक.
36.	प्रश्न पत्र न्यायिक शाखा (बिना पुस्तकों के) पुलिस विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
37.	लेखा (पुस्तकों सहित) उत्पाद शुल्क/आबकारी विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
38.	लेखा (लेखा पुस्तकों सहित) आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
39.	लेखा (पुस्तकों सहित) उद्योग विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
40.	लेखा (पुस्तकों सहित) नैसर्गिक संसाधन विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	

गुरुवार, दिनांक 12-01-2017

(1)	(2)	(3)
41.	लेखा (पुस्तकों सहित) जनसंपर्क विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	दोपहर 2.00 बजे से शाम 5.00 बजे तक.
42.	द्वितीय प्रश्न पत्र लेखा (पुस्तकों सहित) डिप्टी कलेक्टरों, तहसीलदारों, नायब तहसीलदारों एवं राजस्व तथा भू-अभिलेख विभाग के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के लिये.	
43.	द्वितीय प्रश्न पत्र लेखा (पुस्तकों सहित) आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
44.	द्वितीय प्रश्न पत्र लेखा (पुस्तकों सहित) समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
	शुक्रवार, दिनांक 13-01-2017	
45.	सिविल पशु चिकित्सा सेवा विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये प्रश्न पत्र भाग-1 (बिना पुस्तकों के) पशु चिकित्सा विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	प्रातः 10.00 बजे से दोपहर 1.00 बजे तक.
46.	प्रथम प्रश्न पत्र लेखा भाग-1 मत्स्य पालन विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (बिना पुस्तकों के).	
47.	प्रथम प्रश्न पत्र लेखा (पुस्तकों सहित) कृषि सेवा कार्यपालन प्रथम, द्वितीय एवं तृतीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
48.	प्रथम प्रश्न पत्र विधि तथा प्रक्रिया (बिना पुस्तकों के) डेयरी विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
49.	प्रश्न पत्र-द्वितीय छत्तीसगढ़ मूलभूत तथ्य और ग्रामीण विकास, जनसंपर्क विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (पुस्तकों सहित)	
50.	द्वितीय प्रश्न पत्र लेखा (बिना पुस्तकों के) वन क्षेत्रपालों के लिये.	
65.	पंचायत राज प्रशासन (विधि तथा प्रक्रिया) सहायक कलेक्टरों, डिप्टी कलेक्टरों, तहसीलदारों, अधीक्षक भू-अभिलेख, सहायक अधीक्षक भू-अभिलेख, जिला कार्यालय के अधीक्षक, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के विकास खण्ड अधिकारी, मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जनपद पंचायत, अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण विभाग के जिला संयोजक, क्षेत्र संयोजक, विकास खंड अधिकारी के लिए, मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जनपद पंचायत के लिये.	
	शुक्रवार, दिनांक 13-01-2017	
51.	सिविल पशु चिकित्सा सेवा विभाग के अधिकारियों का लेखा प्रश्न पत्र भाग-2 पशु चिकित्सा सेवा विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (पुस्तकों सहित).	दोपहर 2.00 बजे से शाम 5.00 बजे तक.
52.	प्रश्न पत्र लेखा भाग-2 मत्स्य पालन विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
53.	सहकारी संस्थाओं के सहायक पंजीयकों के लिये किसी मामले में आदेश/प्रतिवेदन लिखने की व्यवहारिक परीक्षा (पुस्तकों सहित).	
54.	तृतीय प्रश्न पत्र प्रक्रिया तथा लेखा (पुस्तकों सहित) सहायक वन संरक्षकों के लिये.	

(1)	(2)	(3)
55.	द्वितीय प्रश्न पत्र लेखा (बिना पुस्तकों के) कृषि कार्यपालन प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के लिये.	दोपहर 2.00 बजे से शाम 5.00 बजे तक.
56.	द्वितीय प्रश्न पत्र लेखा तथा प्रक्रिया (पुस्तकों सहित) डेयरी विकास विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये.	
57.	प्रश्न पत्र तृतीय अनु. जाति तथा आदिवासी (अनु. जनजाति) विकास, जनसंपर्क विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये (पुस्तकों सहित).	
	शनिवार, दिनांक 14-01-2017 एवं रविवार, 15-01-2017 को शासकीय अवकाश	
	सोमवार, दिनांक 16-01-2017	
58.	हिन्दी निबंध तथा हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद सभी विभागों के अधिकारियों के लिये.	प्रात: 10.00 बजे से दोपहर 1.00 बजे तक.

नोट :-

1. सहायक कलेक्टरों, डिप्टी कलेक्टरों, राज्य के अधीनस्थ सिविल सेवाओं के सदस्य, भू-अभिलेख कर्मचारियों तथा कलेक्टरों और राजस्व आयुक्तों के कार्यालय के अधीक्षकों को सूचित किया जावें कि विभागीय परीक्षा गृह विभाग द्वारा नये संशोधित नियमों के अन्तर्गत प्रसारित अधिसूचना क्रमांक एफ 3-54/98/दो-ए (3), दिनांक 19-03-99 एवं एफ 3-102/90/दो-ए (3) के पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार होगी. नये नियमों के अन्तर्गत पंचायत राज प्रशासन विधि एवं प्रक्रिया से संबंधित प्रश्न भी अनिवार्य रूप से रखा गया है.

2. उम्मीदवारों को सूचित किया जावे कि जिन प्रश्न पत्रों में पुस्तकों की सहायता ली जाना है, उन्हें विभागीय परीक्षा के लिये कलेक्टर कार्यालय से पुस्तकें नहीं दी जावेंगी. उन्हें अपनी स्वयं की पुस्तक लानी होगी.

3. सभी संबंधित विभागों के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को जो परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होने के इच्छुक हों, अपना नाम उचित माध्यम से सीधे अपने विभागाध्यक्षों को भेजना चाहिये. यह भी स्पष्ट किया जावे कि परीक्षार्थी राजपत्रित/अराजपत्रित है, का भी उल्लेख किया जावे.

4. सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग के ज्ञापन क्रमांक 1/15/77/-1/ह.स. से दिनांक 15 जनवरी, 1978 के अनुसार विभागीय परीक्षा में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को उत्तीर्ण होने के लिये 10 प्रतिशत अंकों तक छूट दी जाती है. अत: ऐसे परीक्षार्थी तत्संबंध में अपना प्रमाण-पत्र अपने विभागाध्यक्ष/जिलाध्यक्षों/आयुक्तों को प्रस्तुत करेंगे.

   इन प्रमाण-पत्रों को गृह (सी) विभाग, (विभागीय परीक्षा प्रकोष्ठ) को नहीं भेजे जावें. संबंधित विभागाध्यक्ष/जिलाध्यक्ष/ परीक्षा में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की सूची के साथ प्रमाण पत्र संबंधित परीक्षा केन्द्रों के आयुक्तों को दिनांक 15-12-2016 तक भेजेंगे. जिन परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा प्रमाण-पत्र विभागाध्यक्षों के माध्यम से संबंधित आयुक्त को प्रस्तुत नहीं किये जावेंगे, उन्हें इस प्रकार की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं होगी. ये प्रमाण-पत्र आयुक्त कार्यालय में रखे जावेंगे.

5. समस्त परीक्षा केन्द्र आयुक्तों से निवेदन है कि परीक्षा में सम्मिलित जिन परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के प्रमाण-पत्र उन्हें प्राप्त होंगे, उनको शासन को भेजे जाने वाली सूची में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख करें.

6. परीक्षार्थियों के लिए परीक्षा के दौरान मोबाईल फोन, पेजर, स्मार्ट वॉच तथा किसी भी प्रकार के संचार साधन रखना पूर्णत: प्रतिबंधित है. यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा परीक्षा केन्द्र में कोई संचार साधन लाया जाता है तो उसे परीक्षा कक्ष में प्रवेश करने से पूर्व पूर्णत: अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर परीक्षा कक्ष के बाहर रखना होगा.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
अरूण देव गौतम, सचिव.

वाणिज्यिक कर (पंजीयन) विभाग
मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक एफ 06-64/2015/वाक. (पं.)/पांच.—राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा, छत्तीसगढ़ लोक सेवा आयोग रायपुर द्वारा आयोजित राज्य सेवा परीक्षा वर्ष 2013 तथा साक्षात्कार के परिणाम के आधार पर वाणिज्यिक कर (पंजीयन) विभाग में जिला पंजीयक के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए अनुशंसित किए गए निम्नांकित अभ्यर्थी को उनके द्वारा कार्यभार ग्रहण करने के दिनांक से, अस्थायी रूप से, आगामी आदेश तक, दो वर्ष की परिवीक्षा पर जिला पंजीयक के पद पर पुनरीक्षित वेतन बैण्ड रुपये 15600-39100, ग्रेड वेतन रुपये 5400/- में अनन्तिम (Provisional) रूप से नियुक्त किया जाता है, तथा उनकी पदस्थापना जिला पंजीयक के रूप में उनके सम्मुख कॉलम-5 में दर्शाये जिले में की जाती है :—

स. क्र.	लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित सूची का सरल क्रमांक	अभ्यर्थीयों का नाम, पिता का नाम एवं वर्तमान डाक का पता	श्रेणी	प्रथम नियुक्ति पर पदस्थापना का जिला अर्थात् जहां से वेतन आहरित होगा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	6 (2)	श्री प्रवीण वर्मा पिता-श्री देवशरण वर्मा प्लाट नं. 355/12, रिसाली, भिलाई जिला-दुर्ग (छ.ग.)	अ.पि.व.	जिला पंजीयक बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)

2. (a) आरक्षित श्रेणी के अभ्यर्थी द्वारा उसकी जाति प्रमाण पत्र का सत्यापन स्वत: छानबीन समिति से करवाकर दो माह के भीतर इस विभाग को सत्यापन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाएगी और यदि उक्त नियत अवधि में अभ्यर्थी छानबीन समिति द्वारा सत्यापित जाति प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने में असफल रहता है अथवा छानबीन समिति द्वारा सत्यापन के उपरांत उसका जाति प्रमाण पत्र फर्जी/गलत पाया जाता है तो बिना कोई कारण बताए पूर्वाग्रह के बिना इस विभाग द्वारा उसकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी जायेगी तथा झूठा प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिये उसके विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत यथोचित कार्यवाही भी की जा सकेगी.

(b) आरक्षित श्रेणी के अभ्यर्थियों का यह दायित्व होगा कि वह छानबीन समिति द्वारा चाहे गए सभी आवश्यक दस्तावेज/रिकार्ड एवं जानकारियां अपने जाति प्रमाण पत्र के सत्यापन हेतु छानबीन समिति को उपलब्ध करायेगा.

3. उपरोक्त परिवीक्षाधीन अधिकारियों को जब छ.ग. प्रशासन अकादमी, निमोरा, रायपुर में प्रशिक्षण हेतु बुलाया जाएगा, तब वे अपनी उपस्थिति जिले से प्रशासन अकादमी, निमोरा, रायपुर में देकर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करेंगे.

4. परिवीक्षाधीन अधिकारियों को परिवीक्षा अवधि के दौरान विहित प्रशिक्षण, महानिदेशक, छत्तीसगढ़ प्रशासन अकादमी, निमोरा, रायपुर (छ.ग.) में प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य होगा और प्रशिक्षण के पश्चात् अकादमी द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षा में अनिवार्यत: सम्मिलित होकर परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करना होगा. प्रशासन अकादमी द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षा में प्रथम बार में असफल होने पर अधिकारी को अकादमी में आगामी प्रशिक्षण में सम्मिलित होकर पुन: परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के निर्देश दिए जा सकेंगे.

5. परिवीक्षाधीन अधिकारियों को परिवीक्षावधि में उच्च मानकों द्वारा निर्धारित विभागीय परीक्षाएं भी उत्तीर्ण करनी होगी. नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी पर्याप्त कारणों से एक वर्ष से अनधिक अवधि के लिए परिवीक्षावधि को बढ़ा सकेगा, इसके उपरांत भी विहित विभागीय परीक्षाएं उत्तीर्ण न करने पर सेवायें तत्काल समाप्त की जायेगी.

6. अभ्यर्थी को निर्धारित मापदंड अनुसार आचरण व चरित्र का पुलिस सत्यापन भी करवाया जायेगा. यदि पुलिस सत्यापन में अधिकारी को सेवा के लिए अनुपयुक्त पाये जाने पर, नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी के विचार में यदि, उसका उपयुक्त शासकीय सेवक बनना संभव न होना पाया जाएगा तो, उसकी सेवाएं नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी द्वारा समाप्त की जा सकेगी.

7. शासकीय सेवा के दौरान उपरोक्त अधिकारीगण "छत्तीसगढ़ सिविल सेवा (सेवा की सामान्य शर्तें) नियम, 1961, छत्तीसगढ़ सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण तथा अपील) नियम, 1966 एवं छत्तीसगढ़ पंजीयन एवं मुद्रांक (राजपत्रित) सेवा वर्ग-2 के प्रावधानों के तहत् शासित होंगे.

8. उपरोक्त अभ्यर्थी की नियुक्ति राज्य या संभागीय "मेडिकल बोर्ड" से चिकित्सीय योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र (मेडिकल फिटनेस सर्टिफिकेट) प्राप्त करने की अपेक्षा में की जाती है. अत: अभ्यर्थीगण राज्य या संभागीय मेडिकल बोर्ड से स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण कराकर मेडिकल फिटनेस सर्टिफिकेट तत्काल विभाग में प्रस्तुत करेंगे. बिना चिकित्सा योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र के वेतन आहरण नहीं किया जायेगा, तथा किये गये कार्य अवधि का कोई वेतन देय नहीं होगा. "मेडिकल बोर्ड" द्वारा अयोग्य पाये जाने की दशा में अभ्यर्थी की सेवाएं तत्काल समाप्त कर दी जावेगी.

9. उपरोक्त अभ्यर्थी को संबंधित जिला कार्यालय में कार्यभार ग्रहण करने के समय महानिरीक्षक, पंजीयन एवं अधीक्षक मुद्रांक, छ.ग. रायपुर के समक्ष मूल (स्थानीय) निवासी प्रमाण पत्र तथा शैक्षणिक अर्हता संबंधी प्रमाण पत्रों की मूल प्रतियां सत्यापन हेतु प्रस्तुत करना अनिवार्य होगा. अभ्यर्थी द्वारा आयोग को नियुक्ति के पूर्व दी गई कोई भी जानकारी/प्रमाण पत्र गलत पाये जाने पर उसे बिना किसी पूर्व सूचना के सेवा से पृथक किया जा सकेगा तथा उसके विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के प्रावधानों के अधीन कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी.

10. जाति प्रमाण पत्र एवं अन्य प्रमाण पत्र के पूर्ण सत्यापन के उपरांत ही संबंधित अधिकारी की नियुक्ति को अंतिम रूप से मान्य किए जाने पर विचार किया जाएगा.

11. चयनित अधिकारियों को कार्यभार ग्रहण करने के पूर्व संलग्न प्रारूप में एक बॉण्ड शासन के पक्ष में निष्पादित करना भी आवश्यक होगा कि वह परिवीक्षा अवधि को सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण न कर पाने की दशा में, परिवीक्षा अवधि में शासन द्वारा उस पर खर्च की गई राशि जिसमें वेतन, भत्ते एवं यात्रा व्यय शामिल होगा, की वापसी के लिए उत्तरदायी रहेगा.

12. चयनित आवेदक की परस्पर वरिष्ठता लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा जारी की गई चयन सूची के अनुसार ही निर्धारित रहेगी.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
मरियानुस तिग्गा, अवर सचिव.

गृह (पुलिस) विभाग
मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 7 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक एफ 7-27/2014/दो-गृह/भापुसे.—राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा श्री आर. के. विज, भापुसे (1988) अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक, योजना/प्रबंध एवं तकनीकी सेवाएं, पुलिस मुख्यालय, छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर को दिनांक 24-10-2016 से 29-10-2016 तक कुल 06 दिवस का अर्जित अवकाश स्वीकृत किया जाता है. साथ ही दिनांक 23, 30 एवं 31-10-2016 के विज्ञप्त शासकीय अवकाश को जोड़ने की अनुमति भी दी जाती है.

2. अवकाश से लौटने पर श्री विज आगामी आदेश तक अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक योजना/प्रबंध एवं तकनीकी सेवाएं, पुलिस मुख्यालय, छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर के पद पर पुन: पदस्थ होंगे.

3. अवकाश काल में श्री विज को अवकाश वेतन, भत्ते एवं अन्य भत्ते उसी प्रकार देय होंगे, जो उन्हें अवकाश पर जाने से पूर्व मिलते थे.

4. प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि यदि श्री आर. के. विज, भापुसे अवकाश पर नहीं जाते तो अपने पद पर कार्य करते रहते.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
एन. डी. कुंदानी, अवर सचिव.

आदिम जाति तथा अनुसूचित जाति विकास विभाग
मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक/एफ-20-3/2009/25-2.—राज्य शासन, एतद्द्वारा, विभागीय समसंख्यक अधिसूचना दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 2014 को अतिष्ठित करते हुए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 की धारा 23 सहपठित अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) नियम, 1995 संशोधन नियम, 2016 के नियम 16 के अंतर्गत निम्नानुसार राज्य स्तरीय सतर्कता एवं मानिटरिंग समिति का पुनर्गठन करता है.

1.	मान. मुख्य मंत्री, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन	अध्यक्ष
2.	मान. मंत्री, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, आ.जा. तथा अनु.जा.वि. विभाग	उपाध्यक्ष
3.	मान. मंत्री, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, गृह विभाग	पदेन सदस्य
4.	मान. मंत्री, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, वित्त विभाग	पदेन सदस्य
5.	मान. श्री पुन्नूलाल मोहले, मंत्री, खाद्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण, ग्रामोद्योग, बीस सूत्रीय कार्यान्वयन, योजना, आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग.	सदस्य
6.	मान. श्री दयालदास बघेल, मंत्री, सहकारिता, संस्कृति एवं पर्यटन विभाग	सदस्य
7.	मान. श्री रामविचार नेताम, राज्य सभा सदस्य	सदस्य
8.	मान. श्रीमती कमला पाटले, लोक सभा सदस्य	सदस्य
9.	मान. श्री विक्रम उसेण्डी, लोक सभा सदस्य	सदस्य
10.	मान. श्री दिनेश कश्यप, लोक सभा सदस्य	सदस्य
11.	मान. श्री राजशरण भगत, विधायक, जशपुर एवं उपाध्यक्ष सरगुजा विकास प्राधिकरण (राज्यमंत्री दर्जा).	सदस्य
12.	मान. श्रीमती सुनीती सत्यानंद राठिया, संसदीय सचिव, वाणिज्यिक कर, नगरीय प्रशासन, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग.	सदस्य
13.	मान. श्रीमती चम्पादेवी पावले, संसदीय सचिव, वन विधि एवं विधायी कार्य विभाग	सदस्य
14.	मान. श्री गोवर्धन सिंह मांझी, संसदीय सचिव, राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन, पुनर्वास, उच्च शिक्षा, तकनीकी शिक्षा एवं जनशक्ति नियोजन, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग.	सदस्य
15.	मान. डॉ. सनम जांगड़े, विधायक, बिलाईगढ़	सदस्य
16.	मान. श्री नवीन मारकण्डेय, विधायक, आरंग	सदस्य
17.	मान. श्रीमती सरोजनी बंजारे, विधायक, डोंगरगढ़	सदस्य
18.	मान. श्री रोहित कुमार साय, विधायक, कुनकुरी	सदस्य
19.	मुख्य सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन	पदेन सदस्य
20.	अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, गृह विभाग	पदेन सदस्य
21.	पुलिस महानिदेशक, छत्तीसगढ़	पदेन सदस्य
22.	निदेशक/उपनिदेशक, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग	पदेन सदस्य
23.	निदेशक/उपनिदेशक, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग	पदेन सदस्य
24.	अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कल्याण और विकास का भारसाधक सचिव (अपर मुख्य सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति विकास विभाग).	पदेन सदस्य/संयोजक

2. यह समिति अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत उपबंधों के कार्यान्वयन, अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 क की धारा 15 क की उपधारा (11) यथा विनिर्दिष्ट न्याय तक पहुंच में पीड़ित व्यक्तियों और साक्षियों के अधिकारों और हकदारियों के लिए स्कीम, पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को प्रदान की गई राहत और पुनर्वास सुविधाओं तथा उनसे संबंधित अन्य विषयों, अधिनियम के अधीन मामलों के अभियोजन, अधिनियम के उपबंधों का कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिम्मेदार विभिन्न अधिकारियों या अभिकरणों की भूमिका का पुनर्विलोकन करने के लिए और राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त विभिन्न रिपोर्टों जिनके अंतर्गत नोडल अधिकारी और विशेष अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट भी है, का पुनर्विलोकन कर सकेगी.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
डी. डी. कुंजाम, संयुक्त सचिव.

श्रम विभाग
मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 20 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक एफ 10-6/2016/16.—कारखाना अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का संख्यांक 63) की धारा 8 की उपधारा (2-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग में लाते हुए पूर्व में जारी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एफ-10-12/2013/16/दिनांक 07-10-2013 को उपांतरित करते हुए तथा इस संबंध में जारी की गयी समस्त पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं को उपांतरित किये बिना राज्य सरकार एतद्द्वारा नीचे दी गई सारणी के कालम (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट किये गये अधिकारियों को मुख्य कारखाना निरीक्षक की सहायता करने हेतु उन्हें अपनी-अपनी प्रशासनिक अधिकारिता में उक्त सारणी के कालम (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट मुख्य कारखाना निरीक्षक की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए सहायक मुख्य कारखाना निरीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है, अर्थात :—

अनुसूची

अनुक्रमांक (1)	अधिकारी का नाम पदाभिधान (2)	नियुक्ति का प्रकार (3)	कार्य सीमा (4)	मुख्य कारखाना निरीक्षक की शक्तियां (5)
1.	1. सहायक संचालक औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा, बलौदा-बाजार. 2. सहायक संचालक औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा, जांजगीर-चांपा. 3. सहायक संचालक औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा, अंबिकापुर. 4. सहायक संचालक औद्यागिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा, जगदलपुर.	सहायक मुख्य कारखाना निरीक्षक	सम्पूर्ण राज्य के लिए	छत्तीसगढ़ कारखाना नियमावली 1962 के नियम 7, 9, 10 तथा 12 के अधीन समस्त कारखानों की अनुज्ञप्ति, का क्रमशः नवीनीकरण, संशोधन या हस्तान्तरण करना, जिसमें वे स्थान भी सम्मिलित है, जिन्हें कारखाना अधिनियम 1948 की धारा 85 के अन्तर्गत कारखाना घोषित किया गया है. इसके अतिरिक्त छत्तीसगढ़ कारखाना नियमावली 1962 के नियम 3 ए एवं नियम 6 के अन्तर्गत ऐसे गैर खतरनाक कारखाने जिनमे 20 से अधिक नियोजन न हो के संबंध में अनुमोदन, अनुज्ञापन और रजिस्ट्रीकरण करने की शक्तियां.

No. F 10-6/2016/16.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2-a) of section 8 of the Factories Act, 1948 (No. LXIII of 1948) and superseding notifications No. F-10-12/2013/16 dated 07-10-2013 issued in the respect and without superseding all the previous notifications issued on the subject the State Govt. hereby appoint the officers as specified in column (2) of the table below as Asst. Chief Inspector of Factories to assist the Chief Inspector of Factories and to exercise the powers of Chief Inspector of Factories as specified in column (5) of the said table in their respective administrative jurisdiction, namely :—

TABLE

S. No. (1)	Name & Designation of officers (2)	Nature of Appointment (3)	Area of Jurisdiction (4)	Power of Chief Inspector of Factories (5)
1.	1. Asst. Director, Industrial Health & Safety Baloda-Bazar.	Assistant Chief Inspector of Factories.	Whole of Chhattisgarh State.	Rule 7, 9, 10 & 12 of Chhattisgarh Factories rule 1962 for renewal, amendment and transfer of license of all factories includes those establishment which are declared

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	2. Asst. Director, Industrial Health & Safety, Janjgir-Champa. 3. Asst. Director, Industrial Health & Safety, Ambikapur. 4. Asst. Director, Industrial Health & Safety, Jagdalpur.			factories under section 85 of Factories Act 1948. In addition to above mentioned powers, powers for approval, licensing and registration of all non hazardous factories employing upto 20 workers, as per provisions of rule 3 A and rule 6 of Chhattisgarh factories rules 1962.

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 22 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक एफ 10-7/2016/16.—छत्तीसगढ़ श्रम कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1982 की धारा 16 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग में लाते हुए राज्य शासन छत्तीसगढ़ श्रम विभाग के समस्त श्रम निरीक्षक/श्रम उप निरीक्षक एवं श्रम कल्याण मंडल द्वारा नियुक्त कल्याण निरीक्षक/कल्याण पर्यवेक्षक को इस धारा के प्रयोजन हेतु निरीक्षक नियुक्त करता है.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
याकुब खेस्स, उप-सचिव.

राजस्व विभाग

कार्यालय, कलेक्टर, जिला बलरामपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ एवं पदेन उप-सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग

बलरामपुर, दिनांक 6 जून 2016

भू-अर्जन प्रकरण क्रमांक 5139/4/अ-82/भू-अर्जन/कले./2016.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है. अत: भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम 2013 कहा जायेगा) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इसके द्वारा इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है कि राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित प्राधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में धारा 12 के अंतर्गत दी गयी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है :—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 12 द्वारा	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)	प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	का वर्णन
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
बलरामपुर	वाड्रफनगर	बसंतपुर प.ह.नं. 20	7.75	कार्यपालन अभियंता, थर्मल पावर परियोजना संभाग, अम्बिकापुर जिला-सरगुजा.	कवाखो जलाशय योजना के बांध, डूब क्षेत्र एवं वेस्ट बियर निर्माण हेतु.

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व), वाड्रफनगर के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
अवनीश कुमार शरण, कलेक्टर एवं पदेन उप-सचिव.

कार्यालय, कलेक्टर, जिला जांजगीर-चांपा, छत्तीसगढ़ एवं पदेन उप-सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग

जांजगीर-चांपा, दिनांक 21 सितम्बर 2016

क्रमांक/15133/अ-82/2015-16.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है. अत: भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम 2013 कहा जायेगा) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इसके द्वारा इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है कि राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित प्राधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में धारा 12 के अंतर्गत दी गयी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है :—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 12 द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
जांजगीर-चांपा	चांपा	देवरानी प.ह.नं. 26	2.972	कार्यपालन अभियंता, जल संसाधन संभाग, जांजगीर मुख्यालय चांपा.	निर्माणाधीन बसंतपुर बैराज के डुबान क्षेत्र हेतु.

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व), चांपा के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.

जांजगीर-चांपा, दिनांक 21 सितम्बर 2016

क्रमांक/15135/अ-82/2015-16.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है. अत: भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम 2013 कहा जायेगा) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इसके द्वारा इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है कि राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित प्राधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में धारा 12 के अंतर्गत दी गयी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है :—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 12 द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
जांजगीर-चांपा	चांपा	सिलादेही प.ह.नं. 26	0.324	कार्यपालन अभियंता, जल संसाधन संभाग, जांजगीर मुख्यालय चांपा.	निर्माणाधीन बसंतपुर बैराज के डुबान क्षेत्र हेतु.

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व), चांपा के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
एस. भारती दासन, कलेक्टर एवं पदेन उप-सचिव.

कार्यालय, कलेक्टर, जिला बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा, छत्तीसगढ़ एवं पदेन उप-सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग

बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा, दिनांक 10 अगस्त 2016

भू-अर्जन प्रकरण क्रमांक 70/18 अ/82 वर्ष 2014-15.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को इस बात का समाधान हो गया है कि नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के पद (1) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के पद (2) में उल्लेखित सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है. अत: भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम, 2013 कहा जावेगा) की धारा 19 के अन्तर्गत इसके द्वारा यह घोषित किया जाता है कि उक्त भूमि की उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है :—

अनुसूची

(1) भूमि का वर्णन-
- (क) जिला-बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा
- (ख) तहसील-कसडोल
- (ग) नगर/ग्राम-बरपाली, प.ह.नं. 24
- (घ) लगभग क्षेत्रफल-2.868 हेक्टेयर

	खसरा नम्बर	रकबा (हेक्टेयर में)
	(1)	(2)
	339	0.156
	364	0.405
	397	0.328
	341/2	0.072
	402/6, 437/6	0.068
	342/1	0.080
	398/1	0.048
	399/1	0.085
	400/1	0.148
	415/2	0.040
	419/4	0.028
	399/2	0.020
	399/4	0.024
	400/2	0.132
	401	0.340
	402/2, 437/2	0.081
	402/5, 437/5	0.076
	402/3, 437/3	0.060
	402/4, 437/4	0.020
	403/3	0.032
	404/1	0.096
	406/1	0.072
	414/3	0.028
	409/3	0.089
	410/3	0.016
	410/6	0.016
	413/2	0.056
	418	0.056
	413/3	0.052
	435	0.040
	436	0.032
	419/5	0.072
योग	32	2.868

(2) सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का विवरण-जोक वितरक शाखा क्रमांक 04 के गिधौरी माईनर नहर निर्माण कार्य.

(3) भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व), बिलाईगढ़ के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.

बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा, दिनांक 10 अगस्त 2016

भू-अर्जन प्रकरण क्रमांक 70/19 अ/82 वर्ष 2014-15.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को इस बात का समाधान हो गया है कि नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के पद (1) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के पद (2) में उल्लेखित सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है. अत: भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम, 2013 कहा जावेगा) की धारा 19 के अन्तर्गत इसके द्वारा यह घोषित किया जाता है कि उक्त भूमि की उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है :—

अनुसूची

(1) भूमि का वर्णन-
- (क) जिला-बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा
- (ख) तहसील-कसडोल
- (ग) नगर/ग्राम-टुण्डरा, प.ह.नं. 26
- (घ) लगभग क्षेत्रफल-0.771 हेक्टेयर

	खसरा नम्बर	रकबा (हेक्टेयर में)
	(1)	(2)
	1/1 घ	0.085
	1/1 ख	0.209
	63	0.093
	63/3877	0.020
	69	0.080
	68/1	0.088
	68/2	0.064
	1/1 ञ	0.036
	1/1 ग	0.096
योग	9	0.771

(2) सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का विवरण-जोक वितरक शाखा क्रमांक 04 गिधौरी माईनर नहर निर्माण कार्य.

(3) भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व), बिलाईगढ़ के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.

बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा, दिनांक 10 अगस्त 2016

भू-अर्जन प्रकरण क्रमांक 70/20 अ/82 वर्ष 2014-15.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को इस बात का समाधान हो गया है कि नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के पद (1) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के पद (2) में उल्लेखित सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है. अतः भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम, 2013 कहा जावेगा) की धारा 19 के अन्तर्गत इसके द्वारा यह घोषित किया जाता है कि उक्त भूमि की उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है :—

अनुसूची

(1) भूमि का वर्णन-
- (क) जिला-बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा
- (ख) तहसील-कसडोल
- (ग) नगर/ग्राम-बलौदा, प.ह.नं. 24
- (घ) लगभग क्षेत्रफल-0.177 हेक्टेयर

	खसरा नम्बर	रकबा (हेक्टेयर में)
	(1)	(2)
	3401	0.081
	3330/3	0.096
योग	2	0.177

(2) सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का विवरण-जोक वितरक शाखा क्रमांक 01 नहर निर्माण कार्य.

(3) भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व), बिलाईगढ़ के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.

बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा, दिनांक 10 अगस्त 2016

भू-अर्जन प्रकरण क्रमांक 70/22 अ/82 वर्ष 2014-15.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को इस बात का समाधान हो गया है कि नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के पद (1) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के पद (2) में उल्लेखित सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है. अतः भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम, 2013 कहा जावेगा) की धारा 19 के अन्तर्गत इसके द्वारा यह घोषित किया जाता है कि उक्त भूमि की उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है :—

अनुसूची

(1) भूमि का वर्णन-
- (क) जिला-बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा
- (ख) तहसील-कसडोल
- (ग) नगर/ग्राम-सोनाखान, प.ह.नं. 33, 34, 35
- (घ) लगभग क्षेत्रफल-3.917 हेक्टेयर

खसरा नम्बर	रकबा (हेक्टेयर में)
(1)	(2)
757/1 ह	0.282
757/1 भ	0.282
757/1 च	0.141
757/1 घ	0.141
757/1 ङ	0.141
757/1 क/11	0.141
757/1 र	0.140
757/1 क 10	0.060
912/1 य	0.141
886/2	0.066
800/1	0.007
800/2	0.024

(1)	(2)
802, 803	0.049
847/2	0.181
809/1	0.032
809/2	0.069
846/1	0.065
846/2	0.065
835/2	0.181
884/1	0.113
886/3	0.066
888	0.104
890	0.057
893/2	0.085
889	0.120
891/1	0.088
912/1 प	0.141
912/1 ञ	0.307
912/1 ख	0.307
912/1 न	0.024
884/3	0.016
912/1/ध	0.229
926	0.052
योग 33	3.917

(2) सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का विवरण-मखुरहा जलाशय के नहर निर्माण कार्य.

(3) भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व), बिलाईगढ़ के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
बसवराजु एस., कलेक्टर एवं पदेन उप-सचिव.

विभाग प्रमुखों के आदेश

कार्यालय, सहायक संचालक, नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, बालोद (छ.ग.)

बालोद, दिनांक 22 अगस्त 2016

क्रमांक/791/ELU/गुण्डरदेही/नग्रानि/2016.—एतद्द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि गुण्डरदेही निवेश क्षेत्र के वर्तमान भूमि उपयोग संबंधी मानचित्र एवं रजिस्टर को छत्तीसगढ़ नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अधिनियम 1973 (क्रमांक 23 सन् 1973) की धारा 15 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन तैयार किया गया है और उसकी एक-एक प्रति नगर पंचायत गुण्डरदेही/प्रदर्शनी स्थल, अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व) गुण्डरदेही एवं कार्यालय सहायक संचालक, नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश, बालोद के कार्यालयों में दिनांक 22-08-2016 से कार्यालयीन अवधि के दौरान कार्यकारी दिवसों में निरीक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध है. गुण्डरदेही निवेश क्षेत्र की सीमा निम्नलिखित अनुसूची में अंकित है.

अनुसूची

गुण्डरदेही निवेश क्षेत्र की सीमाएं

उत्तर में : ग्राम खर्रा, कचान्दुर, धर्मी, देवरी, साजा की उत्तरी सीमा तक.
पूर्व में : ग्राम साजा, भेंडरा, मचौद, टेकापार, खलारी की पूर्वी सीमा तक.
दक्षिण में : ग्राम खलारी, खुटेडी, रंगकठेरा, चैनगंज, चिचलगोंदी की दक्षिणी सीमा तक.
पश्चिम में : ग्राम चिचलगोंदी, बघमरा, खर्रा की पश्चिमी सीमा तक.

यदि इस प्रकार तैयार किए गए अनुसूची के वर्तमान भूमि उपयोग संबंधी मानचित्र एवं रजिस्टर के संबंध में कोई आपत्ति या सुझाव हो तो उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट स्थल पर तथा इस सूचना के छत्तीसगढ़ राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से 30 दिन की समयावधि के भीतर लिखित रूप से कार्यालय सहायक संचालक नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश बालोद (छ.ग.) को या निरीक्षण स्थल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए.

भूमि के वर्तमान उपयोग संबंधी उक्त मानचित्र के संबंध में किसी ऐसे आपत्ति या सुझाव पर जो किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट कालावधि के भीतर प्राप्त हो तो सहायक संचालक, नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय बालोद द्वारा विचार किया जावेगा.

निरीक्षण स्थल : कार्यालय नगर पंचायत, गुण्डरदेही.

No./791/ELU/Gunderdehi/T&CP/2016.—Notice is hereby given that the existing land use maps and register in Gunderdehi planning area has been prepared under sub section (i) of section 15 of the Chhattisgarh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973 (No. 23 of 1973) and a copy there of is available for inspection from date 22-08-2016 during office hour in the office of Nagar Panchayat Gunderdehi/Exhibition Venue, office of Sub Divisional Officer (Revenue) Gunderdehi & Office of the Assistant Director, Town & Country Planning Balod. The limit of the Gunderdehi Planning Area is defined in the schedule given below :—

SCHEDULE

Limits of Gunderdehi Planning Area

NORTH	:	Village Kharra, Kachandur, Dharmi, Deori village Saja up to North Boundary.
EAST	:	Village Saja, Bhendara, Machoud, Tekapar village Khalari up to East Boundary.
SOUTH	:	Village Khalari, Khutedi, Rangkathera, Chainganj village Chichalgondi up to South Boundary.
WEST	:	Village Chichalgondi, Baghmara village Kharra up to West Boundary.

If there be any objection or suggestion with the existing land use map so prepared it should be send in writing to the Assistant Director, Town & Country Planning, Balod C.G. or inspection site writing a period of Thirty days from the that date of publication of the notice in the Chhattisgarh Gazette.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said existing land use map before specified above will be considered by the Assistant Director, Town & Country Planning, Balod C.G.

Inspection Site : Office of the Nagar Panchayat Gunderdehi.

बी. एल. बांधे,
सहायक संचालक.

कार्यालय, संयुक्त संचालक, नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश, दुर्ग (छ.ग.)

दुर्ग, दिनांक 27 जून 2016

क्रमांक 3894/न.ग्रा.नि./वि.यो-देवकर.—एतद्द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि देवकर निवेश क्षेत्र के लिए वर्तमान भूमि उपयोग संबंधित मानचित्र एवं रजिस्टर को छ.ग. नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अधिनियम 1973 (क्रमांक 23 सन् 1973) की धारा 15 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन तैयार किया गया है जिसकी प्रति नगर पंचायत देवकर के सभाकक्ष एवं नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश दुर्ग छ.ग. में दिनांक 30-06-2016 से कार्यालयीन अवधि के दौरान कार्यकारी दिवसों में निरीक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध है. देवकर निवेश क्षेत्र की सीमा निम्नलिखित अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट है :—

अनुसूची

देवकर निवेश क्षेत्र की सीमाएं

उत्तर में	:	ग्राम खुरूसबोड़, बासीन, अकलवारा एवं राखी की उत्तरी सीमा तक.
पूर्व में	:	ग्राम राखी एवं बचेड़ी की पूर्वी सीमा तक.
दक्षिण में	:	ग्राम बचेड़ी, डेहरी, नौकेशा एवं देवकर की दक्षिणी सीमा तक.
पश्चिम में	:	ग्राम देवकर, जामगांव एवं खुरूसबोड़ की पश्चिमी सीमा तक.

यदि इस प्रकार तैयार किए गए भूमि के वर्तमान भूमि उपयोग मानचित्र एवं रजिस्टर के संबंध में कोई आपत्ति या सुझाव हो तो उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट स्थल पर इस सूचना के छ.ग. राजपत्र में प्रकाशन दिनांक से 30 दिवस की समयावधि के भीतर लिखित रूप से प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं.

भूमि के वर्तमान भूमि उपयोग संबंधित उक्त मानचित्र एवं रजिस्टर के संबंध में किसी ऐसी आपत्ति या सुझाव पर जो किसी व्यक्ति के द्वारा निर्धारित समयावधि के भीतर प्राप्त होगा उस पर संयुक्त संचालक, नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश दुर्ग छ.ग. द्वारा विचार किया जावेगा.

No. 3894/T&CP/DP-Devkar/2016.—Notice is hereby given that the existing land use map for Devkar planning area has been prepared under sub section (1) of Section 15 of the Chhattisgarh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam 1973 (No. 23 of 1973) and a copy there of is available for inspection from date 30-06-2016 During office hours in the conference hall of the Nagar Panchayat Devkar and Town and country planning office Durg. The limit of the Devkar Planning Area is defined in the schedule given below.

SCHEDULE

Limit of the Devkar Planning Area

NORTH	:	Village Khurusboad, Basin, Akalwara and Rakhi upto North Boundary
EAST	:	Village Rakhi and Bachedi upto East Boundary.
SOUTH	:	Village Bachedi, Deheri, Noukasha and Devkar upto South Boundary.
WEST	:	Village Devkar, Jamgaon and Khursboad upto West Boundary.

If there be any objection or suggestion with respect to the exising Land use map so prepared in it should be sent in writing to the Joint Director Town and Country Planning Durg Chhattisgarh within a period of Thirty days from the date of publication of the notice in the "Chhattisgarh Gazette".

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said existing land use map and register before the period specified above will be considered by the Joint Director, Town and Country Planning, Durg.

जाहिद अली,
संयुक्त संचालक.

कार्यालय, उप-संचालक, नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, जगदलपुर (छ.ग.)

जगदलपुर, दिनांक 21 जुलाई 2016

क्रमांक 1149/बस्तर व.भू./नग्रानि/2016.— छत्तीसगढ़ नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अधिनियम 1973 (क्रमांक 23 सन् 1973) की धारा 15 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में बस्तर निवेश क्षेत्र का वर्तमान भूमि उपयोग संबंधी मानचित्र एवं रजिस्टर का प्रकाशन सूचना क्रमांक 671/बस्तर व.भू./नग्रानि/2015 जगदलपुर, दिनांक 07-05-2016 द्वारा किया गया था.

अत: एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 15 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन बस्तर निवेश क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित ग्रामों का वर्तमान भूमि उपयोग एवं रजिस्टरों को तदानुसार सम्यक् रूप से दिनांक 04-07-2016 को अंगीकृत किया जाता है तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 15 की उपधारा (4) के अनुसार में इस सूचना को छ.ग. राजपत्र में प्रकाशन हेतु भेजी जा रही है, जो इस बात का साक्ष्य होगा कि उक्त मानचित्र सम्यक् रूप से तैयार एवं अंगीकृत कर लिया गया है.

अनुसूची

बस्तर निवेश क्षेत्र की सीमाएं

उत्तर में	:	ग्राम बालेंगा, दुबेउमरगांव, गुफनी, रेटावंड, बेसरापाल एवं सेमलनार ग्रामों की उत्तरी सीमा तक.
पूर्व में	:	ग्राम सेमलनार, चोलनार, कचनार एवं बांगापाल ग्रामों की पूर्वी सीमा तक.
दक्षिण में	:	ग्राम बांगापाल, परचनपाल, टाकरागुडा, भाटपाल, भूरसुण्डी एवं आडावाल ग्रामों की दक्षिणी सीमा तक.
पश्चिम में	:	ग्राम आड़ावाल, भोण्ड, सालेमेटा एवं बालेंगा ग्रामों की पश्चिमी सीमा तक.

उक्त अंग्रीकृत मानचित्र एचं रजिस्टर छत्तीसगढ़ राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि से 15 दिवस के लिए निम्नलिखित स्थान पर सार्वजनिक अवलोकन हेतु कार्यालयीन समय में अवकाश के दिन छोड़कर खुला रहेगा.

निरीक्षण स्थल : कार्यालय नगर पंचायत भवन बस्तर.

No. 1149/Bastar E.L./T&CP/2016.—The existing land use map and register for the Bastar Planning Area was published under sub section (1) of Section 15 of Chhattisgarh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973 (No. 23 of 1973) vide Notice No. 671/Bastar E.L.U./2016 Jagdalpur, dated 07 May 2016.

Therefore a notice is hereby given for the general information of the public that existing land use map and register of Bastar Planning Area prepared and published are duly adopted under the provision of sub section (3) of the section 15 of the said Adhiniyam and a copy of the notice is also sent for its publication in Chhattisgarh Gazette under the provision of sub-section (4) of section 15 of the said Adhiniyam which shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that the above maps and registers has been duly prepared and adopted on dated 04-07-2016.

SCHEDULE

Limits of the Bastar Planning Area

NORTH	:	Village Balenga, Dubeumargaon, Gufni, Raitband, Besarpal & Semalnar upto the northern limit.
EAST	:	Village Semalnar, Cholnar, Katchnar & Bangpal upto the eastern limit.
SOUTH	:	Village Bangpal, Parchnapal, Takarguda, Baathpal, Bursundi & Aadawal upto the southern limit.
WEST	:	Village Aadawal, Bhoondh, Solemeta & Balenga upto the western limit.

The said adopted maps and register shall be available for inspection for general public at following place during office hours for a period of 15 days from the publication of the notice in the Chhattisgarh Gazette.

Place of Inspection : Nagar Panchayat Bhavan Bastar.

डी. के. बघेल,
प्र. उप-संचालक.

कार्यालय, कलेक्टर एवं जिला दण्डाधिकारी, रायपुर (छ.ग.)

रायपुर, दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक/69/अ.जि.द./एस.डब्ल्यू./2016.—पुलिस अधीक्षक, रायपुर के द्वारा अपने पत्र क्रमांक पुअ/राय/याता/376 A/2016 दिनांक 05-10-2016 द्वारा प्रतिवेदित किया है कि बीरगांव मेन रोड में स्कूल, बाजार एवं सघन बसाहट को ध्यान में रखते हुए सुगम सुरक्षित एवं नियंत्रित यातायात हेतु व्यास तालाब टर्निंग से बीरगांव होकर बजरंग तिराहे तक भारी वाहनों के आवागमन के लिए प्रतिबंधित किया जावे एवं उक्त मार्गों को भारी वाहनों हेतु निरन्तर प्रतिबंधित रखे जाने हेतु अनुशंसा किये हैं.

पुलिस अधीक्षक रायपुर के प्रतिवेदन से सहमत होकर मैं ओ. पी. चौधरी, कलेक्टर एवं जिला दण्डाधिकारी, रायपुर छ.ग. मोटरयान नियम 1994 के नियम 215 के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकार का उपयोग कर भारी वाहनों को बिलासपुर रोड (राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 30) से उरला आवागमन करने के लिए पर्याप्त चौड़ाई वाले विकल्प मार्ग उपलब्ध होने से जनहित में व्यास तालाब टर्निंग से बीरगांव होकर बजरंग तिराहे तक भारी वाहनों के आवागमन को प्रतिबंधित करता हूं.

यह आदेश राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि से प्रभावशील होगा.

ओ. पी. चौधरी,
कलेक्टर.

कार्यालय, कलेक्टर (भू-अभिलेख शाखा) जिला नारायणपुर (छ.ग.)

नारायणपुर, दिनांक 10 अक्टूबर 2016

क्रमांक/89/भू.अ./स.अ.भू.अ./राजस्व निरीक्षक मण्डल पुन./2015.—छत्तीसगढ़ भू-राजस्व संहिता 1959 की धारा 105 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं टामनसिंह सोनवानी (भा.प्र.से.) कलेक्टर जिला नारायणपुर एतद्द्वारा तहसील/जिला नारायणपुर के राजस्व निरीक्षक मण्डलों का पुनर्गठन निम्नानुसार सूची में दर्शाए अनुसार करता हूं :—

अनुसूची

क्र.	जिला का नाम	तहसील का नाम	राजस्व निरीक्षक मण्डल का नाम	प.ह.नं.	कैफियत
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	खोड़गांव-01 खड़कागांव-02 बिंजली-03 सुलंगा-04 करलखा-05 एड़का-06 आमासरा-07 देवगांव-16	आमजन को आवागमन की सुविधा भौगोलिक संरचना को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राजस्व निरीक्षक मण्डल का पुनर्गठन किया जाता है.
				नारायणपुर-17	नगर पालिका क्षेत्र
				ब्रेहबेड़ा-18	
2.	नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	बेनूर	नयानार-08 रेमावण्ड-09 भाटपाल-10 बेनूर-11 कोलियारी-12 मातला-13 चांदागांव-14 टिमनार-15	आमजन को आवागमन की सुविधा भौगोलिक संरचना को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राजस्व निरीक्षक मण्डल का पुनर्गठन किया जाता है.
3.	नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	बाकुलवाही	बाकुलवाही-19 कुकड़ाझोर-20 गढ़बेंगाल-21 हलामीमुंजमेटा-22 आमगांव-23 बोरण्ड-24 करमरी-25 फरसगांव-26	आमजन को आवागमन की सुविधा भौगोलिक संरचना को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राजस्व निरीक्षक मण्डल का पुनर्गठन किया जाता है.
4.	नारायणपुर	नारायणपुर	धौड़ाई	महिमागवाड़ी-27 दण्डवन-28 धौड़ाई-29 बड़गांव-30 राजपुर-31 धनोरा-32 छोटेडोंगर-33	आमजन को आवागमन की सुविधा भौगोलिक संरचना को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राजस्व निरीक्षक मण्डल का पुनर्गठन किया जाता है.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				गौरदण्ड-34 सुलेंगा-35 कन्हारगांव-36 मढ़ोनार-37	

टामन सिंह सोनवानी,
कलेक्टर.

कार्यालय मुख्य निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी, छत्तीसगढ़
शास्त्री चौक, पुराना मंत्रालय परिसर, रायपुर

रायपुर, दिनांक 8 अप्रैल 2016

फा. क्रमांक-18/निर्वा. याचिका/03/2009-16/65.—भारत निर्वाचन आयोग, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना संख्या-82/छ.ग.-वि.स./(13/2014)/2015/254, दिनांक 30-03-2016 लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 43) की धारा 106 के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा निर्वाचन अर्जी संख्या-13/2014 में दिये गये उच्च न्यायालय, छत्तीसगढ़, बिलासपुर के तारीख 12 मई, 2015 के आदेश को राज्य के शासकीय राजपत्र में सर्व साधारण की जानकारी हेतु प्रकाशित की जाती है.

निधि छिब्बर,
मुख्य निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी.

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
निर्वाचन सदन, अशोक रोड, नई दिल्ली 110001

नई दिल्ली, तारीख 29 मार्च, 2016—9 चैत्र, 1938 (शक)

अधिसूचना

सं. 82/छ.ग.-वि.स./(13/2014)/2015.—लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 43) की धारा 106 के अनुसरण में, निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा निर्वाचन अर्जी सं. 13/2014 में दिये गये उच्च न्यायालय, छत्तीसगढ़, बिलासपुर के तारीख 12 मई, 2015 के आदेश को प्रकाशित करता है.

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH AT BILASPUR

Single Bench : Hon'ble Shri Goutam Bhaduri, J.
E. P. No. 13 of 2014

PETITIONER : Nand Kumar Sahu

VERSUS

RESPONDENT : Satyanarayan Sharma

Post for pronouncement of order on 12th day of May, 2015

Sd/-
Judge
12-05-2015

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH AT BILASPUR

E. P. No. 13 of 2014

PETITIONER : Nand Kumar Sahu

VERSUS

RESPONDENT : Satyanarayan Sharma

SB : Hon'ble Shri Goutam Bhaduri, J.

Present :

Mr. Goutam Khetrapal, Advocate for the Petitioner.

Dr. N.K. Shukla, Sr. Advocate with Mr. Aditya Tiwari, Advocate for Respondent.

ORDER
(Delivered on 12/05/2015)

1. The order shall govern the disposal of I. A. No. 3, which is an application under Order 7 Rule 11 of C.P.C., wherein the respondent has challenged the tenability of the election petition and raised the preliminary objection.

2. The written statements though have been filed on 25-06-2014 prior to that, an application under Order 7 Rule 11 of C.P.C. was preferred to challenge the maintainability of the petition. Subsequent there to by an order dated 25-04-2014, the Court had directed for hearing of the application under Order 7 Rule 11 of C.P.C., pursuant there to, it has come up for hearing to adjudicate on maintainability of the petition as to whether cause of action arises for all the grounds pleaded in election petition.

3. Application under Order 7 Rule 11 of C.P.C. is preferred by the respondent No. 1, the returned candidate. Perusal of the election petition would show that inititally 16 parties were added as a respondents, but subsequently, all the names have been deleted except respondent No. 1. Though the respondents numbering upto 2 to 16 were deleted, the averments and the pleadings with respect to the said parties, still exits. This has led to complete contradiction and omissions of pleadings and submission led to complete confusion.

4. The challenge in the election petition is by the contesting candidate of Legislative Region No. 48, Raipur Gramin Legislative Assembly, District, Raipur, who contested the election under the Bhartiya Janta Party. The respondent No. 1 is the returned candidate of the election held for the Region-48 of Raipur Gramin Legislative Assembly. The voting took place on 19-11-2013 and result was declared on 08-12-2013 and the respondent was declared as a elected member of legislative assembly. The respondent secured vote of 70,774 while the petitioner secured votes numbering into 68,931.

5. Dr. N. K. Shukla, Sr. Advocate with Mr. Aditya Tiwari, counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent would submit as under :—

   i) The ground for declaring the election to be void finds place in Section 100 of Representation of People Act, 1951 (herein after referred to as 'the Act of 1951'). It is stated that the provision of sub-section 1 (d) (iv) mandates that in order to declare a election void, the non-compliance is to be within the provisions of Constitution or "of this Act" or in Rules or Act made under "this Act". Therefore, would submit that in order to get a relief as has been pleaded and as alleged by the petitioner that the names of voter were inserted after the date of nomination, such ground would not be available as the word "this Act" necessarily refers to Act of 1951.

   ii) He further made a reference to the Representation of People Act, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act of 1950") and stated that one of the preamble of the Act is for preparation of electoral rolls manner of filing seats in council to be filed by the representatives and would submit that the preparation of electoral rolls is covered under Part-III of the Act of 1950.

iii) He further referred to Section 21 of the Act of 1950 which is for preparation and revision of electoral rolls. Section 22 is for correction of entries in electoral rolls. Section 23 is for inclusion of names in electoral rolls and Section 24 is for appeals. Therefore, submits that the entire procedure for inclusion and excluser of name are covered by the Act of 1950, which is a Code in itself, so the election petition would not lie on the ground of erroneous electoral list and such remedy is not available to the petitioner.

iv) He further referred to Section 30 of the Act of 1950 and would submit that the jurisdiction of Civil Court is barred under the Act of 1950 about perparation of electoral roll, and therefore, the finality has been given to such preparation of electoral rolls, which can not be a subject matter of election petition.

v) The learned counsel read out the averments of the election petition and would submit that the allegations about the deletion of name of voters have been made but it is not founded on any material facts.

vi) In the context, he referred to the case law reported in AIR 1963 SC 458 and would submit that since the Civil Court shall have no jurisdiction to question the legality of any action taken by or under the authority of Electoral Registration Officer it can be rectified only in the manner prescribed by law by preferring an appeal under Rule 27 of the Rules or by resorting to any other appropriate remedy. Therefore, it is contended that since the object of legislature was to give finality to the subject, it can not be questioned in this election petition.

vii) He also made a reference to AIR 1970 SC 340 and stated that the validity of such votes once casted can not be questioned by way of election petition and would submit that meaning thereby the election can not be challenged on the ground of wrong electoral rolls.

viii) It was further contended that the allegations have been leveled against the Returning Officer, who was initially made as a respondent No. 16. He further stated that the petitioner has stated that the Collector has provided undue advantage to respondent No. 1 and deleted the names of various voters, which has affected the result but pleadings are completely vague that how the Collector has worked under influence of respondent No. 1 no particulars have been pleaded.

ix) He further submits that the materials are required to be pleaded in the election petition, therefore, the material pleadings should have been on record that how the Collector worked under the guidance of respondent No. 1.

x) He further submits that honesty and dishonesty are abstract form, which can not be inferred specially in the election petition and can be accepted in absence of any material facts pleaded as to how the Collector/Returning Officer had supported the respondent.

xi) He further referred to Para 20, 21 and 23 and read out the allegations and would submit that without disclosing any fact the allegations have been made and even the fraud has been stated which can only be inferred from the conduct and such conduct also requires a pleading. Therefore, if such facts, the particulars are not pleaded, the election petition can not stand as it would be too vague for want of material particulars.

xii) Learned counsel further referred to Para-31 and would submit that the allegation of false assurance has been levelled in the election petition. He further referred to the Act of 1951 and would submit that corrupt practice is defined under Section 123 of the Act of 1951. The referred was further made to Section 100 (1) (b) of the Act of 1951 and stated that corrupt practice should have been committed either by a returned candidate or his election agent or by any other person with the consent of returned candidate or his election agent. Therefore, in order to bring home the corrupt practice, involvement of either of four persons are necessary. It is stated that no pleadings in the subsequent para has been made that whether it was done by election agent or by the person with the consent of returned candidate or the election agent.

xiii) He further submits that no materials have been pleaded that on which time, the bribe was extended, what is the time, which is the place etc. He also submits that in Para-29 & 30, undue influence has been pleaded for one Dr. Shakil and it is so vague that can not be accepted. He placed his reliance in AIR 2012 SC 913 and would submit that according to Section 83, the petition should have contained concise statement of the material facts on which the election petitioner relies and therefore, in absence of any material facts, the petition is liable to be dismissed.

xiv) Lastly it is contended that the corrupt practice have been alleged in the petition, but in the affidavit, the same has not been averred. According to Section 83, the concise statement of material facts should have been averred. It is further submitted that bare reading of affidavit would reflect that it is not in conformity to the Rule 94A and Form-25 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, therefore, it was contended that the petition is liable to be dismissed at threshold.

6. Per contra Mr. Goutam Khetrapal, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioner would submit that challenge to the election is on the basis of defective electoral rolls would fall under Section 100 (d) (iii) of the Act of 1951. He would submit that the last date of filing of nomination was on 03-11-2013, therefore, completion of voter list should have been before such date but in the instant case the voter list was issued on 17-11-2013 i.e. two days before election held. Therefore, the inclusion of name of 1375 voters would amount to improper reception, which is void ab-initio as the date had expired on 02-11-2013. He further referred to Sub-section 3 of Section 23 of the Act of 1950 and would submit that no amendments, transposition or deletion or any entry should have been made in the electoral roll after the last date for making nominations. He placed his reliance in the case law reported in AIR 1970 SC 314 and stated that it after the date of nomination name of voters are included and such newly added voter had altered the result then then it will be covered under Section 100 (1) (d) (iii) of the Act of 1951. It was further contended that if the Electoral Officer/ Registration Officer has illegally accepted the votes casted by voters then in such case, it will amount to wrong casting of vote which is otherwise void. Therefore, the acceptance of such vote will be void.

7. He further submits that the petitioner has pleaded all the material facts, in support of the case, which can not be equated to as evidence and therefore, it can not be urged that the material facts have not been pleaded. He placed his reliance on 2004 (7) SCC 181 and 2003 (8) SCC 498, and would submit that the election petition under these circumstances can not be dismissed at threshold.

8. On the basis of the submissions made by the parties as a preliminary objection after reading the election petition, it would go to show that election is challenged predominantly on the following grounds :—

i) The name of the voters were accepted/deleted after prescribed date of filing nomination of 02-11-2013, therefore, it is in contravention of Section 23(3) of the Act of 1950 and as such acceptance of the vote would amount to improper reception of the vote casted, consequently the election is void.

ii) The EVM machines used during election were changed, which resulted into the defeat of the respondent No. 1 Consequently, undue pressure were created and false assurance were extended by the respondent and illegal votes were casted in the polling booth.

iii) Son of the respondent, Pankaj had made gifts like cloths to woman, undergarment to man and liquor and blanket to the various voters, thereby corrupt practice and false tactics were adopted by the respondent No. 1. which had affected the result of the election in favour of respondent.

9. One of the main objection raised by the respondent that once the electoral roll is prepared and the votes are casted then in such case, the election can not be subject of challenge in a proceeding challeging validity of election. The reliance was placed in the case law reported in AIR 1963 SC 458 and AIR 1970 SC 340.

10. In the context, it would be relevant to quote the dates, which are relevant.

i)	The date of election was notified on	25-10-2013.
ii)	The last date of filing of nomination	3rd November, 2013
iii)	Date of scrutiny and to take back the names	4th November 2013

iv) Date of election was 19th November, 2013

v) The result were declared 08-12-2013.

11. It was the case of the petitioner that after last date of making of nomination i.e. 2nd November, 2013, the names of the voters were included again in the voter list on 17-11-2013, therefore, if the names were included after the last date of nomination there would have been contravention of Section 23 (3) of the Act of 1950. Consequently, the vote accepted after that will amount to improper reception of the vote, which would make election void. Having regard to the submission made, and with reference to the case law reported in **AIR 1963 SC 458, B.M. Ramaswamy V. B.M. Krishnamurthy**, and relied by the respondent may not have a direct application in the case in hand. In that case, supra their Lordship decided the issue on the premises when it was a common case that the name of the appellant was included in the electoral roll of the Mysore Legislative Assembly before the date prescribed for filing nomination papers of assembly election and election under challenge in such case was of panchayat constituency. Their Lordship, therefore, referred to the Section 30 of the Act of 1950 had held that Civil Court shall have no jurisdiction to question the legality of any action taken by or under the authority of Electoral Registration Officer. It was further held that the terms of electoral roll though legally can not be questioned in Civil Court, but can be rectified only in the manner prescribed by law by preferring an appeal under Rule 27 of the Rules or by resorting to any other appropriate remedy. Herein the instant case, the inclusion of name of some voters itself is under challenge on the allegation of inclusion of names for the legislative assembly itself after the date of nominations. Therefore, in the facts of this case the cases relied on by the respondent (supra) can not have a direct application in the present facts.

12. The other case law reported in **AIR 1970 SC 340, Kabul Singh Vs. Kundan Singh and others**, was relied on by the respondent. In such case it was categorically held that inclusion of name in the electoral roll after the prescribed date is prohibited whether the application for inclusion was made before or after that date. Therefore, the ratio rather support the petitioner.

13. Further, their Lordship in the case of **Kabul Singh Vs. Kundan Singh and others**, (supra) endorsed the finding arrived at by the Full Bench that if the name is included in the electoral roll after the last date of making nomination for election in that constituency, it would be void, Their Lordship at para-9 has held as under :—

> "The right to vote being purely a statutory right, the validity of any vote has to be examined on the basis of the provisions of the Act. We cannot travel outside those provisions to find out whether a particular vote was a valid vote or not. In view of Section 30 of the 1950 Act, Civil Courts have no jurisdiction to entertain or adjudicate upon any question whether any person is or is not entitled to register himself in the electoral roll in a constituency or to question the illegality of the action taken by or under the authority of the electoral registration officer or any decision given by any authority appointed under that Act for the revision of any such roll. Part III of the 1950 Act deals with the preparation of rolls in a constituency. The provisions contained therein prescribe the qualifications for being registered as a voter (Section 19), disqualifications which disentitle a person from being registered as a voter (Section 16), revision of the rolls (Section 21), correction of entries in the electoral rolls (Section 22), inclusion of the names in the electoral rolls (Sec. 23), appeals against orders passed by the concerned authorities under Section 22 and 23 (Section 24). Section 14 to 24 of the 1950 Act are intergrated provisions. They form a complete code by themselves in the matter of preparation and maintenance of electoral rolls. It is clear from those provisions that the entries found in the electoral roll are final and they are not open to challenge either before a Civil Court or before a Tribunal which considers the validity of any election. In B.M. Ramaswamy V. B.M. Krishnamurthy, 1963-3 SCR 479=(AIR 1963 SC 458), this Court came to the conclusion that the finality of the electoral roll can not be challenged in a proceeding challenging the validity of the election."

Analysis of the aforsaid case law would go to show that it was mainly on the premises of the validity of the electoral roll, which reaches its finality by affect of Section 30 of the Act of 1950.

14. Further the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Wopansao Vs. N.L. Odyuo and other**s, reported in **AIR 1971 SC 2123** considering the law laid down in AIR 1963 SC 458 has held that finality of the electoral roll is governed by the provisions of Section 14 to 24 of the Act of 1950, which are complete Code in the matter of preparation and maintenance of electoral. The Court further held that under Section 100 (1) (d) (iii) of the Act of 1951, if the result of the election in so far it concerned the returned candidate has been materially affected by improper reception, refusal or rejection of any vote which is void, the Court would have

jurisdiction to declaration such election void. Para-8 of the said judgment are reproduced herein below :—

"8. The other ground on which the qualification of the service personnel to be registered as voters in the Wokha Constituency was questioned was that they were not indian citizens. Article 326 of the Constitution confers voting rights on citizens of India. Section 16 of the 1950 Act disqualifies a person for registration as a voter if he is not a citizen of India. Section 62 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 called the 1951 Act prohibits a person from voting at an election in any constituency if he is subject to any disqualifications mentioned in Section16 of the 1950 Act. Under Section 100 (1) (d) (iii) of the 1951 Act if the result of the election in so far it concerned the returned candidate has been materially affected by the improper reception, refusal or rejection of any vote or reception of vote which is void, the Court would have jurisdiction to declare such an election void. Therefore, if the allegation that the personnel of the 12th Battalion Assam Rifles were not Indian citizens was established, it was submitted that the election would be declared void."

15. Consequently, the argument, which is advanced by the learned counsel for the respondent that election petition is not tenable on the ground under Section 100 (1) (d) as grounds are not available U/s. 100 (1) (d) (iv) of the Act of 1951, can not be sustained. It is different case that if the petitioner has failed to prove the other necessary ingredients as required under the Act of 1951. The petitioner has alleged about the inclusion and exclusion of the names of the voters list from para 8 to 24. The pleadings though have been made about inclusion and deletion of names in voter list but the same pleadings also would be subject to Section 83 of the Act of 1951 as to whether pleadings have disclosed material facts. In this regard reference of relevant section of the Act of 1951 would be relevant which are reproduced herein below.

16. Section 83 (1) (a) of the Act of 1951 reads as under :—

"Section 83.—Contents of petiton.—(1) An election petition.

(a) shall contain a concise statement of the material facts on which the petitioner relies."

17. Similarly Order VI, Rule 2 of CPC, to the extent it is relevant, reads as under :—

"O.—VI, Rule—2. Pleading to State material facts and not evidence.—(1) Every pleading shall contain, and contain only, a statement in a concise form of the material facts on which the party pleading relies for his claim or defence as the case may be, but not the evidence by which they are to be proved.

(2) xxx xxx xxx

(3) xxx xxx xxx"

18. At para-8, the petitioner has alleged that under the direction and supervision of respondent No. 12, who is Election Commission of India, the voter list was prepared and published in the month of June, 2013, copy of which is filed as Annexure P/3 alongwith the petition. It was pleaded that initially about 222000 voters were listed. Perusal of Annexure P/3, which have been formed the part of para-8, shows a date of document is of 08-12-2013, wherein numbers of voters were shown as 228638. Admittedly by reading of para-8, it do not describe the contents of Annexure P/3. Therefore, reading the Annexure P/3, alongwith Para-8 of the election petition, I am unable to synchronize the same as to how such document is related to the allegation as made in para-8. If the document was of 08-12-2013, then it was of the date of declaration of result. So even if the numbers of voters shows a different figure then in what circumstances, the allegations are attributed to the respondent of manipulations it is completely silent. Neither any reasons have been pleaded nor any pleading exists as to how the figure shown was prejudicial to the petitioner. There can not be any presumption to draw any inference of acceptance of invalid votes in absence of material particulars.

19. Para-9 of the petition speaks about the final list of voters, which were numbered as 246047. In such averments allegations have been levelled on respondent No. 16. Admittedly, the respondent No. 16 stands deleted as on date. Para-10 speaks about the respondent No. 16, Returning Officer (though deleted), under the guidance and supervision of respondent No. 1, published the voter list. The voter list is filed as Annexure P/4. The Annexure P/4 further do not contain any seal or signature of Returning Officer. Further at para-11, it is alleged that the name of 18000 voters were deleted from final voter list at the time of polling and only 228638 voters were present in the list of voters. Though the pleading to this effect that the voter list was made at the guidance and the supervision of respondent No. 1, but no material particulars have been stated in the pleadings and has pleaded any single name of any voter.

The pleading is completely silent that how such voters have influenced the decision of the election which eventually led to defeat the petitioner.

20. Para-12 further states that the respondent No. 16 to provide undue advantage to the respondent No. 1 has deleted name of various voters from the electoral list. This allegation also appears to be too vague and devoid of any material facts and only vague averments have been made that few of the voters were deleted Para-14 speaks about some complaints. which were made to respondent No. 12 to 15 and the cognizance were taken thereafter. It would be again relevant to repeat that respondent No. 12 to 15 also stands deleted before this Court, therefore, to what extent the pleading would go to help the petitioner is uncertain.

21. Para-15 further speaks that about 1375 voters were added after 17-11-2013. No further particulars have been provided as to who were the voters, whether they casted votes in favour of the petitioner or respondent and where they casted votes in which polling booths they were added is also silent. The allegations further have been made at para-16 that respondent No. 12 to 16, who are the Election Commission of India and Electoral Officer have not conducted the election in transparent and fair manner. So what was the nature of unfair-manner or nontransparent manner is missing, Further nature of the allegation, how the officer conducted themselves in the election is also completely silent. Only vague allegations have been leveled with the expectation of a roving enquiry, Again it is stated at para-17 that Returning Officer has provided advantage to the respondent No. 1, the returned candidate, which is under the category of mal practice. This is also silent as to what kind of advantage was provided by the Retuning Officer to the returning officer.

22. Para-18 speaks about the enquiry ordered by the Election Commission to enquire the voter list. Only shady averments have been made. At Para-19, it is pleaded that list were prepared, wherein the voters were shown to be age of 113 years but they were actually age of 20 to 40 years and reference is made to Annexure P/7. The pleading is silent to the effect that how it has affected the result and whether any votes were casted or not again on enquiry by this Court is expected so as to find out what is the actual grievance and if any grievance exists to follow it by further enquiry. Further at Para-21 mal practice have been pleaded that respondent No. 1 is elected by mal practice and no particulars have been pleaded.

23. At Para-22 & 23 of the petition, it is pleaded that the respondent No. 3. Gautam Buddha Agrawal (name stands deleted from petition), was deleted from the voter list, though his name was initially mentioned in the final voter list prepared on 02-11-2013. So how such deletion of name of one candidate the right of petitioner was affected and was advantageous to the return candidate is completely absent in pleading. At para-23, it is also stated that the respondent No. 16, the Returning Officer, provided undue advantage, but what kind of undue advantage was provided is missing. At para-24, it is stated that immediately after the election, another list was prepared and published on 31-12-2013 by the SDO, whereby the name of 20033 voters were added. It is alleged by the petitioner that the name of voters were deleted and few of names were further added and allegation of undue influence was clamped over the Returning Officer how it caused prejudice to respondent is difficult to assume in absence of particular.

24. The petitioner herein has not placed any material facts to show at least few name of voters who were added or deleted after the prescribed date. The annexure attached with the petition is completely vague which leads to form an opinion that again enquiry has to be conducted at the behest of the petitioner to find out what pleading suggest followed by enquiry. It appears that pleading made in the petition are contrary to the annexure which is attached alongwith the petition. No electoral roll has been placed alongwith the petition, wherein such allegation can be substantiated or compared. The allegations, if are compared with the annexure leads to form an uncertain opinion and leads to ambiguity, Undue influence and support to the respondent, returned candidate has been alleged but what kind of undue influence or any kind of act which tantamount to undue influence have not been pleaded and what was the compulsion on the voters to cast the votes is also neither pleaded nor any materials have been placed.

25. No pleading of material fact exists to show that a voter choice was arrested. Freedom in exercise of judgment which engulfs a voter's right, a free choice, in selecting the candidate whom he believes to be best fitted to represent the constituency should be shown to have been eclipsed by the pleadings. The casting of votes at an election depends upon a variety of factors and it is not possible for anyone to predicate how many or which proportion of the votes will go to one or the other of the candidates. While it must be recognized that the petitioner in such a case is confronted with a difficult situation, it is not possible to relieve him of the duty imposed upon him by Section 100 (1) (c) and hold without pleading of material facts that the duty has been discharged. Should be the petitioner fail to plead material facts to enable the Court to find in his favour on this point, the inevitable result would be that the Tribunal would not interfere in his favour and would allow the election to stand.

26. By close reading of the pleading it shows that petitioner has failed to plead the material facts that names were added after preparation of electoral roll on 17-11-2013. Reading with respect to the electoral roll and further reading it with the ennexures, this Court is unable to form its opinion to know as to what exactly the pleadings have been made with respect to the electoral roll without giving any particulars to the nature of allegations, the election petition can not therefore, simply raise the allegation of defect in electoral roll and get away with it.

27. Further at Para-37, the ground is raised under Section 101 (a) & (b) and 101 (d) repeating the earlier averments that after publication of electoral roll, inclusion and deletion was made by the respondent No. 16. The respondent No. 16 stands deleted. Now it is further alleged that by deletion of such name, 1300 voters were disabled to cast their votes. Again it is stated that 246046 voters were shown by respondent No. 16 and only 228638 voters were permitted, thereby addition and deletion of names were made. Further the pleading is made as per direction or approval of respondent No. 1, after 17-11-2013, few person i.e. .....have casted their valuable votes in violation of Section 23 of the Act of 1950. Reading of the para would reflect that after word i.e. blank space is left. In absence of such material particulars it allows the Court to form an opinion that petitioner himself is unaware about the number of votes. In this case, the main allegation is referred against the respondent No. 16, the Returning Officer. The cause title of the petition would show that the respondent No. 16 stands deleted. Further more, no further particualrs have been given and not a single name was given which shows that the names were deleted and the names were added. Where and who have casted votes thereby affected the election, the entire pleading is so vague and by reading of which, it is difficult to understand that what is the actual ground, the petitioner wanted to make out. The allegations have been made on respondent No. 16 that he under the influence of the respondent No. 1, the returned candidate has changed the electoral roll but at least one incident should have been pleaded, which are the material facts to establish that what were done. What commission and omission has been made by the respondent No. 1 by making allegation that the respondent No. 1 has influenced the Returning Officer, it can not be accepted to be a material fact.

28. Therefore, as has been observed in forgoing paragraphs, examining the aforesaid pleading in light of the statutory requirements and the principle laid down in the various decision referred to above, this Court is of the opinion that no table cause of action is made out so far as allegation of corrupt practice from paras 25 to 31, 36 & 37. Consequently, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief, as the averments made in these paras do not require the petition to be entertained for the grounds enumerated and pleaded therein for want of material facts.

29. Reading of the pleading would show that no extra care has been taken by the election petitioner to leave a room of doubt while making such averments and allegations of undue influence and indulgence of the Returning Officer alongwith respondent No. 1.

30. Therefore, in view of the reading of the pleading and after consideration of annexures with reference to the law laid down, it would be quite vivid that the election petitioner has failed to plead precise fact constituting the fact of change of electoral roll and undue influence namely the nature of such inference, the persons on whom it was exercised and time and place of it in the pleading as no details of the undue influence or direct or indirect interference by the returned candidate or his agent has been raised and the affidavit also is silent about the same. Therefore, in absence of the pleadings I am of the view that the election petitioner has failed to raise triable issue with respect to inclusion and exclusion of voters in the voter list after date of nomination from para 8 to 24 and as such failed to disclose the triable cause of action under Section 100 (1) (d) (iii) of the Act of 1951, therefore, the grounds raised for declaring the election void under Section 100 (1) would not be available to the petitioner as in absence of cause of action.

31. Further reading of Para 25 of the election petition, allegations have been leveled against respondent No. 14, 15 & 16, that with the help of respondent No. 1, they have changed the EVM machines of 37 public booths. The respondents No. 14, 15 & 16 stands deleted at the time of adjudication of this application, therefore, it is completely vague as to how it has happened.

32. Para 26 also continues with the allegations of change of EVM machine that the EVM machines were changed which was kept in the strong room and it was done to provide advantage to the respondent No. 1 Para 27 also speaks that because of change of EVM machines, the petitioner lost by 1800 votes and from different EVM

Machines, the figures are quoted. At para 28 again the allegation is leveled against respondent No. 16, who has been deleted. The facts therefore, has lead to discrepancy in the pleading. The petitioner further at para-29 of the election petition has pleaded that the respondent, returned candidate has created pressure over the petitioner and abused the agent of the petitioner but what kind of pressure was used is completely silent.

33. Reading from paras 25 to 29 would go to show that, no material particulars have been disclosed as to how the EVM machine was changed, where it was changed, under which manner it was done, the simple allegation have been leveled that the EVM machines have changed and therefore, the petitioner has lost. It is apparent that in these paras complete absence of material facts presence, which renders cause of action in the election petition is absent for the aforesaid allegations.

34. At Para-30, it is averred that one Dr, Shakil informed to the petitioner that due to undue pressure created on him by respondent No. 1, he had not canvassed and he was also abused by the respondent. It is also stated that the said Dr. Shakil had sustained grievous injuries also in the earlier election. The allegation at para-31 is that the respondent No. 1 adopted tactics of false assurance and without any sanction, distributed and published the pamphlets of various false assurance. Only general allegations have been made without any material facts.

35. At para-35, the petitioner again has stated that undue influence was done upon the voters and by using false tactics, the election was won by respondent No. 1. The pleading is completely vague as to what kind of undue influence was exerted upon the voters, a single name has not been disclosed on him such undue influence was exerted. Further what was the false tactics was used, is completely silent.

36. At para-36 it is again repeated that election was conducted under the supervision of the returned candidate, respondent No. 1. Meaning thereby, instead of returning officer, the respondent No. 1 had conducted the election but the manner in which it was done is completely absent. Therefore, the pleading lacks of the material particulars as to how such supervision ultimate control was done by the respondent No. 1, no. instances have been stated in such paras and only general allegations have been made.

37. When Section 83 of the Act, 1951 is read, it shows that substantive part of Section 83 consists of three important elements namely the election petition should contain concise statement of material facts which the election petitioner relied upon. The emphasis is on the material facts which should be stated in the concise form. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Charan Lal Sahu Vs. Giani Jail Singh and another, reported in (1984) 1 SCC 390** while considering the "undue influence" as enumerated in Section 18 (1), emphasizing the need of precise, specific and unambiguous pleading of corrupt practice particularly with reference to undue influence stated as under :—

"35. The gravamen of this section is that there must be interference or attempted interference with the "free exercise" of any electoral right/ "Electoral right" is defined by Section 171-A (b) to mean the right of a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election. In so far as is relevant for our purpose, the election petition must show that Shri Beg interfered with the free exercise of the voters right to vote at the Presidential election. The petition does not allege or show that Shri Beg interfered in any manner with the free exercise of the right of the voters to vote according to their choise or conscience..................."

In the later part, their lordship further held —

"Therefore, in order that the offence of undue influence can be said to have been made out within the meaning of Section 171-C of the Penal Code, something more than the mere act of convassing for a candidate must be shown to have been done by the offender. That something more may, for example, be in the nature of a threat of an injury to a candidate or a voter as stated in sub-section (2) (a) of Section 171-C of the Penal Code or, it may consist of inducing a belief of Divine displeasure in the mind of a candidate or a voter as stated in sub-section (2) (b). The act alleged as constituting undue influence must be in the nature of a pressure or tyranny on the mind of the candidate or the voter. It is not possible to enumerate exhaustively the diverse categories of acts which fall within the definition of undue influence. It is enough for our purpose to say, that of one thing there can be no doubt. The mere act of canvassing for a candidate cannot amount to undue influence within the meaning of Section 171-C of the Penal Code."

38. Reading of these paras from 25 to 31, 36 & 37 which has leveled the allegations of addition would reveal that the petitioner has failed to state concise statement of material facts, as has been held in case of **Naresh Kumar Patel Vs. Shri Nand Kumar Patel and others,** reported in 2006 (2) C.G.L.J. 470, which reads as under :—

"28. In the matters of Samant N. Balakrishnan Vs. Gorge Fernandez, it has been held that first, Section 83 of the Act is mandatory and requires first a concise statement of material facts and then requires the fullest possible particulars. Second, omission of a single material fact leads to an incomplete cause of action and the statement of claim becomes bad. Third, the function of particulars is to present in full a picture of the cause of action to make the opposite party understand the case he will have to meet. Fourth, material facts and particulars are distinct matters. Material facts will mention statements of fact and particulars will set out the names of persons with the date, time and place. Fifth, material facts will show the ground of corrupt practice and the complete cause of action and the particulars will give the necessary information to present a full picture of the cause of action. Sixth, in stating the material facts it will not do merely to quote the words of the section because then the efficacy of the material facts will be lost. The fact which constitutes a corrupt practice must be stated and the fact must be correlated to one of the heads of corrupt practice. Seventh, an election petition without the material facts relating to a corrupt practice is no election petition at all."

39. The law as it stands would require a strict pleading and proof of the factors enumerated in Section 100 of the Act of 1951 for a obtaining a declaration that the election was void one. Such declaration can only be made upon consideration of material brought on record. The Election Tribunal will have jurisdiction to issue such direction only in the event one or the other factors enumerated in the sub-clause contained sub-section (1) of Section 100 of the Act of 1951 are fulfilled and not otherwise.

40. Now coming back to para-32 of the petition, the petitioner has alleged about illegal voting at polling booth Boriyakala was done by the respondent No. 1 with the help of his son and illegal ovtes were casted, for which a police report was made by Annexure P/14. It is also pleaded that the said illegal voting was objected by the petitioner alongwith Evaj Dewangan and Vinod Tiwari but the but they were abused by the son of the respondent No. 1.

41. Further in para 33, it is alleged that the respondent No. 1 with the help of his son, Pankaj distributed cloths to woman, undergarment to man and liquor and blanket to the villagers and the agent of the petitioner had cought them wile the goods were being distributed. It is also pleaded that one Ganesh Ram Verma, was also caught raid handed by the police, while transporting the illegal liquor, who is the agent of the respondent No. 1 and a case was registered consequently a report was made by Annexure P/15.

42. Both the reading of the aforesaid para would reflect that vague allegations have been made. The particulars of corrupt Practice in the manner if was made is not clear simply allegations have been leveled that son of the respondent had distributed goods to the voters, not a single name is disclosed to whom it was given, what was time it was done and only vague allegation have been leveled. The pleading would reflect that election petitioner has failed to come forward with the definite plea of allegation what corrupt practice is supported by the legally acceptable material evidence without any iota of doubt.

43. Further in case law reported in **(2009) 9 SCC 310**, between **Anil Vasudev Salgaonkar Vs. Naresh Kushali Shigaonkar,** the Hon'ble Supreme Court has reiterated the view observed in case of Manubhai Nandlal Amorsey v. Popatlal Manilal Joshi, which reads as under.

"44. When we revert to the Indian cases, we find that our courts have accepted the principle laid down by the English cases. We would like to refer to some of them. In Manubhai Nandlal Amorsey v. Popatlal Manilal Joshi this Court observed as under (SCC p. 374, para 5)

"5 The first question is whether the trial Judge should have allowed the amendment. Section 83(1) (b) provides that 'An election petition shall set forth full particulars of any corrupt practice that the petitioner alleges, including as full a statement as possible of names of the parties alleged to have committed such corrupt and the date and place of the commission of each such practice'. The section is mandatory."

44. Further the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of **Anil Vasudev Salgaonkar** (supra) has reiterated the view observed in case of Hardwari Lal V. Kanwal Singh, which reads as under :—

"46. In Hardwari Lal v. Kanwal Singh, a three Judge Bench of this Court observed as under : (SCC p. 221, para 22)

"22 ....The gravamen of the charge of corrupt practice within the meaning of Section 123 (7) of the Act is obtaining of procuring or abetting or attempting to obtain or procure any assistance other than the giving of vote. In the absence of any suggestion as to what that assistance was the election petition is lacking in the most vital and essential material fact to furnish a cause of action."

45. Again the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of **Anil Vasudev Salgaonkar** (supra) in para 57 has held as under :—

"57. It is settled legal position that all "material facts" must be pleaded by the party in support of the case set up by him within the period of limitation. Since the object and purpose is to enable the opposite party to know the case he has to meet with, in the absence of pleading, a party can not be allowed to lead evidence. Failure to state even a single material fact will entail dismissal of the election petition. The election petition must contain a concise statement of "material facts" on which the petitioner relies".

46. The material facts in respect of the election petition,was considered by their Lordship in case of **Jitu PatnaikVs. Sanatan Mohakud and Or**s. reported in **AIR 2012 SC 913** in para 32 and 33, which is quoted as under:—

"32. A bare perusal of the above provisions would show that the first part of Order VI, Rule 2, CPC is similar to clause 1 (a) of Section 83 of the 1951 Act. It is imperative for an election petition to contain a concise statement of the material facts on which the election petitioner relies. What are material facts ? All basic and primary facts which must be proved at the trial by a party to establish the existence of cause of action or defence are material facts. The bare allegation are never treated as material facts. The material facts are such facts which afford a basis for the allegations made in the election petition. The meaning of 'material facts' has been explained by this Court on more than one occasion. Without multiplying the authorities, reference to one of the later decisions of this Court in Virender Nath Gautam Vs. Satpal Singh and others shall suffice.

33. In Virender Nath Gautam, this Court referred to the leading cases of Philipps Vs. philipps and others subsequent decision in Bruce v. Odhams Press Limited that referred to Philipps and observed in paragraphs 34 and 35 (Pg 629) of the Report as follows :—

"34. A distinction between, "Material facts" and "particulars", however, must not be overlooked. "Material facts" are primary or basis facts which must be pleaded by the plaintiff or by the defendant in support of the case set up by him either to prove his cause of action or defence. "Particulars", on the other hand, are details in support of material facts pleaded by the party. They amplify, refine and embellish material facts by giving distinctive touch to the basic contours of a picture already drawn so as to make it full, more clear and more informative. "Particulars" thus ensure conduct of fair trial and would not take the opposite party by surprise.

35. All "material facts" must be pleaded by the party in support of the case set up by him. Since the object and purpose is to enable the opposite party to know the case he has to meet with, in the absence of pleading, a party cannot be allowed to lead evidence. Failure to state even a single material fact hence, will entail dismissal of the suit or petition. Particulars, on the other hand, are the details of the case which is in the nature of evidence a party would be leading at the time to trial."

47. Recently, the Supreme Court in a case law reported in **(2014) 10 SCC 547, C.P. John Vs. Babu M. Palissery and others has** held in Para 18 as under :—

"18. When we read Section 83, the substantive part of Section 83(1) consists of three important elements, namely, that an election petition should contain a concise statement of material facts which an

election petitioner relies upon. The emphasis is on the material facts which should be stated in a concise form. Under Section 83(1)(b) it is stipulated that the election petition should set forth full particulars of any corrupt practice which is alleged by the petitioner. A reading of the said Section 83(1)(b) is to the effect that such particulars should be complete in every respect and when it relates to an allegation of corrupt practice it should specifically state the names of the parties who alleged to have committed such corrupt practice and also the date and place where such corrupt practice was committed. In other words, the particulars releting to corrupt practice should not be lacking in any respect. One who reads the averments relating to corrupt practice should be in a position to gather every minute detail about the alleged corrupt practice such as names of the persons, the nature of the alleged corrupt practice indulged in by such person or persons, the place, the date, the time and every other details relating to the alleged corrupt practice".

48. As has been laid down by their Lordship in case of C.P. John (supra) that when a election petition is taken up for consideration, the Court which deals with such election petition should be in a position to know the exactitude as to what is the corrupt practice alleged without giving any room for doubt as to the nature of such allegation, the parties involved, the date, time and the place, etc. so that the party against whom such allegation is made is in a position to explain. The election petitioner can not simply raise any allegation for corrupt practice and get away with it. Since the successful candidates in an election has got the support of the majority of the voters who cast their votes in his favour, the success gained by a candidate in a public election cannot be allowed to be called in question by any unsuccessful candidate by making frivolous or baseless allegations and thereby unnecessarily drag the successful candidate to the court proceedings.

49. It is settled proposition that the person who has contested the election and after loosing, while challanging, the election petition has to be seriously construct. The reading of the pleading would show that vague allegations have been leveled both with respect to addition/deletion of the name of the voters alongwith the corrupt practice.

50. The reading of the entire pleading, the proof of commission of corrupt practice appears to be absent, so as to give an opportunity to the petitioner to prove such commission of corrupt practice. The election petition being a different nature, the pleading can not be made vague as has been observed and followed by the Supreme Court repeatedly. The degree of pleading is different unlike the normal civil suit in the background of the fact that the election petitioner has contested a election who will represent the mass of people. In the instant case, the parties on whom the allegations are leveled except respondent No. 1, the other parties who were initially made as many as 16 in number, the other 15 have been deleted, but the Petition Contain the allegation against the Returning Officer and others. The purpose of Section 81(3) of Act of 1951 is to put the returned candidate of notice of various allegations made against him in order to enable him to defend himself effectively in the election petition. The allegation of corrupt practice have been made against the returning officer, who stands deleted, which has further added disqualification about the addition of parties.

51. On the basis of the aforesaid observation, it is held that the election petitioner has failed to disclose the material facts as is mandatory requirements enjoined by Section 83 of the Act of 1951. Therefore, in view of the same, the presumption can not be drawn in absence of particular pleading of desclosure appears to the fatal consequentily in exercise of power under the Code of Civil Procedure, as mandatory requirements of material facts are not pleaded, the instant petition, is liable to be dismissed and accordingly the same is dismissed.

Sd/-
Goutam Bhaduri
Judge.

आदेश से,

हस्ता./-
(आर. के. श्रीवास्तव)
प्रधान सचिव,
भारत निर्वाचन आयोग.

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

New Delhi, dated 29th March, 2016—9 Chaitra, 1938 (Saka)

NOTIFICATION

No. 82/CG-LA/(13/2014)/2015.—In pursuance of Section 106 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the Election Commission hereby published Order dated the 12th May, 2015 of the High Court of Chhattisgarh Bilaspur in Election Petition No. 13 of 2014.

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH AT BILASPUR

Single Bench : Hon'ble Shri Goutam Bhaduri, J.
E. P. No. 13 of 2014

PETITIONER : Nand Kumar Sahu

VERSUS

RESPONDENT : Satyanarayan Sharma

Post for pronouncement of order on 12th day of May, 2015

Sd/-
Judge
12-05-2015

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH AT BILASPUR

E. P. No. 13 of 2014

PETITIONER : Nand Kumar Sahu

VERSUS

RESPONDENT : Satyanarayan Sharma

SB : Hon'ble Shri Goutam Bhaduri, J.

Present :
Mr. Goutam Khetrapal, Advocate for the Petitioner.

Dr. N.K. Shukla, Sr. Advocate with Mr. Aditya Tiwari, Advocate for Respondent.

ORDER
(Delivered on 12/05/2015)

1. The order shall govern the disposal of I. A. No. 3, which is an application under Order 7 Rule 11 of C.P.C., wherein the respondent has challenged the tenability of the election petition and raised the preliminary objection.

2. The written statements though have been filed on 25-06-2014 prior to that, an application under Order 7 Rule 11 of C.P.C. was preferred to challenge the maintainability of the petition. Subsequent there to by an order dated 25-04-2014, the Court had directed for hearing of the application under Order 7 Rule 11 of C.P.C., pursuant there to, it has come up for hearing to adjudicate on maintainability of the petition as to whether cause of action arises for all the grounds pleaded in election petition.

3. Application under Order 7 Rule 11 of C.P.C. is preferred by the respondent No. 1, the returned candidate. Perusal of the election petition would show that inititally 16 parties were added as a respondents, but subsequently, all the names have been deleted except respondent No. 1. Though the respondents numbering upto 2 to 16 were deleted, the averments and the pleadings with respect to the said parties, still exits. This has led to complete contradiction and omissions of pleadings and submission led to complete confusion.

4. The challenge in the election petition is by the contesting candidate of Legislative Region No. 48, Raipur Gramin Legislative Assembly, District, Raipur, who contested the election under the Bhartiya Janta Party. The respondent No. 1 is the returned candidate of the election held for the Region-48 of Raipur Gramin Legislative Assembly. The voting took place on 19-11-2013 and result was declared on 08-12-2013 and the respondent was declared as a elected member of legislative assembly. The respondent secured vote of 70,774 while the petitioner secured votes numbering into 68,931.

5. Dr. N. K. Shukla, Sr. Advocate with Mr. Aditya Tiwari, counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent would submit as under :—

i) The ground for declaring the election to be void finds place in Section 100 of Representation of People Act, 1951 (herein after referred to as 'the Act of 1951'). It is stated that the provision of sub-section 1 (d) (iv) mandates that in order to declare a election void, the non-compliance is to be within the provisions of Constitution or "of this Act" or in Rules or Act made under "this Act". Therefore, would submit that in order to get a relief as has been pleaded and as alleged by the petitioner that the names of voter were inserted after the date of nomination, such ground would not be available as the word "this Act" necessarily refers to Act of 1951.

ii) He further made a reference to the Representation of People Act, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act of 1950") and stated that one of the preamble of the Act is for preparation of electoral rolls manner of filing seats in council to be filed by the representatives and would submit that the preparation of electoral rolls is covered under Part-III of the Act of 1950.

iii) He further referred to Section 21 of the Act of 1950 which is for preparation and revision of electoral rolls. Section 22 is for correction of entries in electoral rolls. Section 23 is for inclusion of names in electoral rolls and Section 24 is for appeals. Therefore, submits that the entire procedure for inclusion and excluser of name are covered by the Act of 1950, which is a Code in itself, so the election petition would not lie on the ground of erroneous electoral list and such remedy is not available to the petitioner.

iv) He further referred to Section 30 of the Act of 1950 and would submit that the jurisdiction of Civil Court is barred under the Act of 1950 about perparation of electoral roll, and therefore, the finality has been given to such preparation of electoral rolls, which can not be a subject matter of election petition.

v) The learned counsel read out the averments of the election petition and would submit that the allegations about the deletion of name of voters have been made but it is not founded on any material facts.

vi) In the context, he referred to the case law reported in AIR 1963 SC 458 and would submit that since the Civil Court shall have no jurisdiction to question the legality of any action taken by or under the authority of Electoral Registration Officer it can be rectified only in the manner prescribed by law by preferring an appeal under Rule 27 of the Rules or by resorting to any other appropriate remedy. Therefore, it is contended that since the object of legislature was to give finality to the subject, it can not be questioned in this election petition.

vii) He also made a reference to AIR 1970 SC 340 and stated that the validity of such votes once casted can not be questioned by way of election petition and would submit that meaning thereby the election can not be challenged on the ground of wrong electoral rolls.

viii) It was further contended that the allegations have been leveled against the Returning Officer, who was initially made as a respondent No. 16. He further stated that the petitioner has stated that the Collector has provided undue advantage to respondent No. 1 and deleted the names of various voters, which has affected the result but pleadings are completely vague that how the Collector has worked under influence of respondent No. 1 no particulars have been pleaded.

ix) He further submits that the materials are required to be pleaded in the election petition, therefore, the material pleadings should have been on record that how the Collector worked under the guidance of respondent No. 1.

x) He further submits that honesty and dishonesty are abstract form, which can not be inferred specially in the election petition and can be accepted in absence of any material facts pleaded as to how the Collector/Returning Officer had supported the respondent.

xi) He further referred to Para 20, 21 and 23 and read out the allegations and would submit that without disclosing any fact the allegations have been made and even the fraud has been stated which can only be inferred from the conduct and such conduct also requires a pleading. Therefore, if such facts, the particulars are not pleaded, the election petition can not stand as it would be too vague for want of material particulars.

xii) Learned counsel further referred to Para-31 and would submit that the allegation of false assurance has been levelled in the election petition. He further referred to the Act of 1951 and would submit that corrupt practice is defined under Section 123 of the Act of 1951. The referred was further made to Section 100 (1) (b) of the Act of 1951 and stated that corrupt practice should have been committed either by a returned candidate or his election agent or by any other person with the consent of returned candidate or his election agent. Therefore, in order to bring home the corrupt practice, involvement of either of four persons are necessary. It is stated that no pleadings in the subsequent para has been made that whether it was done by election agent or by the person with the consent of returned candidate or the election agent.

xiii) He further submits that no materials have been pleaded that on which time, the bribe was extended, what is the time, which is the place etc. He also submits that in Para-29 & 30, undue influence has been pleaded for one Dr. Shakil and it is so vague that can not be accepted. He placed his reliance in AIR 2012 SC 913 and would submit that according to Section 83, the petition should have contained concise statement of the material facts on which the election petitioner relies and therefore, in absence of any material facts, the petition is liable to be dismissed.

xiv) Lastly it is contended that the corrupt practice have been alleged in the petition, but in the affidavit, the same has not been averred. According to Section 83, the concise statement of material facts should have been averred. It is further submitted that bare reading of affidavit would reflect that it is not in conformity to the Rule 94A and Form-25 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, therefore, it was contended that the petition is liable to be dismissed at threshold.

6. Per contra Mr. Goutam Khetrapal, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioner would submit that challenge to the election is on the basis of defective electoral rolls would fall under Section 100 (d) (iii) of the Act of 1951. He would submit that the last date of filing of nomination was on 03-11-2013, therefore, completion of voter list should have been before such date but in the instant case the voter list was issued on 17-11-2013 i.e. two days before election held. Therefore, the inclusion of name of 1375 voters would amount to improper reception, which is void ab-initio as the date had expired on 02-11-2013. He further referred to Sub-section 3 of Section 23 of the Act of 1950 and would submit that no amendments, transposition or deletion or any entry should have been made in the electoral roll after the last date for making nominations. He placed his reliance in the case law reported in AIR 1970 SC 314 and stated that it after the date of nomination name of voters are included and such newly added voter had altered the result then then it will be covered under Section 100 (1) (d) (iii) of the Act of 1951. It was further contended that if the Electoral Officer/ Registration Officer has illegally accepted the votes casted by voters then in such case, it will amount to wrong casting of vote which is otherwise void. Therefore, the acceptance of such vote will be void.

7. He further submits that the petitioner has pleaded all the material facts, in support of the case, which can not be equated to as evidence and therefore, it can not be urged that the material facts have not been pleaded. He placed his reliance on 2004 (7) SCC 181 and 2003 (8) SCC 498, and would submit that the election petition under these circumstances can not be dismissed at threshold.

8. On the basis of the submissions made by the parties as a preliminary objection after reading the election petition, it would go to show that election is challenged predominantly on the following grounds :—

i) The name of the voters were accepted/deleted after prescribed date of filing nomination of 02-11-2013, therefore, it is in contravention of Section 23(3) of the Act of 1950 and as such acceptance of the vote would amount to improper reception of the vote casted, consequently the election is void.

ii) The EVM machines used during election were changed, which resulted into the defeat of the respondent No. 1 Consequently, undue pressure were created and false assurance were extended by the respondent and illegal votes were casted in the polling booth.

iii) Son of the respondent, Pankaj had made gifts like cloths to woman, undergarment to man and liquor and blanket to the various voters, thereby corrupt practice and false tactics were adopted by the respondent No. 1. which had affected the result of the election in favour of respondent.

9. One of the main objection raised by the respondent that once the electoral roll is prepared and the votes are casted then in such case, the election can not be subject of challenge in a proceeding challeging validity of election. The reliance was placed in the case law reported in AIR 1963 SC 458 and AIR 1970 SC 340.

10. In the context, it would be relevant to quote the dates, which are relevant.

i)	The date of election was notified on	25-10-2013.
ii)	The last date of filing of nomination	3rd November, 2013
iii)	Date of scrutiny and to take back the names	4th November 2013
iv)	Date of election was	19th November, 2013
v)	The result were declared	08-12-2013.

11. It was the case of the petitioner that after last date of making of nomination i.e. 2nd November, 2013, the names of the voters were included again in the voter list on 17-11-2013, therefore, if the names were included after the last date of nomination there would have been contravention of Section 23 (3) of the Act of 1950. Consequently, the vote accepted after that will amount to improper reception of the vote, which would make election void. Having regard to the submission made, and with reference to the case law reported in **AIR 1963 SC 458, B.M. Ramaswamy V. B.M. Krishnamurthy**, and relied by the respondent may not have a direct application in the case in hand. In that case, supra their Lordship decided the issue on the premises when it was a common case that the name of the appellant was included in the electoral roll of the Mysore Legislative Assembly before the date prescribed for filing nomination papers of assembly election and election under challenge in such case was of panchayat constituency. Their Lordship, therefore, referred to the Section 30 of the Act of 1950 had held that Civil Court shall have no jurisdiction to question the legality of any action taken by or under the authority of Electoral Registration Officer. It was further held that the terms of electoral roll though legally can not be questioned in Civil Court, but can be rectified only in the manner prescribed by law by preferring an appeal under Rule 27 of the Rules or by resorting to any other appropriate remedy. Herein the instant case, the inclusion of name of some voters itself is under challenge on the allegation of inclusion of names for the legislative assembly itself after the date of nominations. Therefore, in the facts of this case the cases relied on by the respondent (supra) can not have a direct application in the present facts.

12. The other case law reported in **AIR 1970 SC 340, Kabul Singh Vs. Kundan Singh and others**, was relied on by the respondent. In such case it was categorically held that inclusion of name in the electoral roll after the prescribed date is prohibited whether the application for inclusion was made before or after that date. Therefore, the ratio rather support the petitioner.

13. Further, their Lordship in the case of **Kabul Singh Vs. Kundan Singh and others**, (supra) endorsed the finding arrived at by the Full Bench that if the name is included in the electoral roll after the last date of making nomination for election in that constituency, it would be void, Their Lordship at para-9 has held as under :—

"The right to vote being purely a statutory right, the validity of any vote has to be examined on the basis of the provisions of the Act. We cannot travel outside those provisions to find out whether a particular vote was a valid vote or not. In view of Section 30 of the 1950 Act, Civil Courts have no jurisdiction to entertain or adjudicate upon any question whether any person is or is not entitled to register himself in the electoral roll in a constituency or to question the illegality of the action taken by or under the authority of the electoral registration officer or any decision given by any authority appointed under that Act for the revision of any such roll. Part III of the 1950 Act deals with the preparation of rolls in a constituency. The provisions contained therein prescribe the qualifications for being registered as a voter (Section 19), disqualifications which disentitle a person from being registered as a voter (Section 16), revision of the rolls (Section 21), correction of entries in the electoral rolls (Section 22), inclusion of the names in the electoral rolls (Sec. 23), appeals against orders passed by the concerned authorities under Section 22 and 23 (Section 24). Section 14 to 24 of the 1950 Act are intergrated provisions. They form a complete code by themselves in the matter of preparation and maintenance of electoral rolls. It is clear from those provisions that the entries found in the electoral roll are final and they are not open to challenge either before a Civil Court or before a Tribunal which considers the validity of any election. In B.M. Ramaswamy V. B.M. Krishnamurthy, 1963-3 SCR 479=(AIR 1963 SC 458), this Court came to the conclusion that the finality of the electoral roll can not be challenged in a proceeding challenging the validity of the election."

Analysis of the aforsaid case law would go to show that it was mainly on the premises of the validity of the electoral roll, which reaches its finality by affect of Section 30 of the Act of 1950.

14. Further the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Wopansao Vs. N.L. Odyuo and other**s, reported in **AIR 1971 SC 2123** considering the law laid down in AIR 1963 SC 458 has held that finality of the electoral roll is governed by the provisions of Section 14 to 24 of the Act of 1950, which are complete Code in the matter of preparation and maintenance of electoral. The Court further held that under Section 100 (1) (d) (iii) of the Act of 1951, if the result of the election in so far it concerned the returned candidate has been materially affected by improper reception, refusal or rejection of any vote which is void, the Court would have jurisdiction to declaration such election void. Para-8 of the said judgment are reproduced herein below :—

"8. The other ground on which the qualification of the service personnel to be registered as voters in the Wokha Constituency was questioned was that they were not indian citizens. Article 326 of the Constitution confers voting rights on citizens of India. Section 16 of the 1950 Act disqualifies a person for registration as a voter if he is not a citizen of India. Section 62 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 called the 1951 Act prohibits a person from voting at an election in any constituency if he is subject to any disqualifications mentioned in Section16 of the 1950 Act. Under Section 100 (1) (d) (iii) of the 1951 Act if the result of the election in so far it concerned the returned candidate has been materially affected by the improper reception, refusal or rejection of any vote or reception of vote which is void, the Court would have jurisdiction to declare such an election void. Therefore, if the allegation that the personnel of the 12th Battalion Assam Rifles were not Indian citizens was established, it was submitted that the election would be declared void."

15. Consequently, the argument, which is advanced by the learned counsel for the respondent that election petition is not tenable on the ground under Section 100 (1) (d) as grounds are not available U/s. 100 (1) (d) (iv) of the Act of 1951, can not be sustained. It is different case that if the petitioner has failed to prove the other necessary ingredients as required under the Act of 1951. The petitioner has alleged about the inclusion and exclusion of the names of the voters list from para 8 to 24. The pleadings though have been made about inclusion and deletion of names in voter list but the same pleadings also would be subject to Section 83 of the Act of 1951 as to whether pleadings have disclosed material facts. In this regard reference of relevant section of the Act of 1951 would be relevant which are reproduced herein below.

16. Section 83 (1) (a) of the Act of 1951 reads as under :—

"Section 83.—Contents of petiton.—(1) An election petition.

(a) shall contain a concise statement of the material facts on which the petitioner relies."

17. Similarly Order VI, Rule 2 of CPC, to the extent it is relevant, reads as under :—

> "O.—VI, Rule—2. Pleading to State material facts and not evidence.—(1) Every pleading shall contain, and contain only, a statement in a concise form of the material facts on which the party pleading relies for his claim or defence as the case may be, but not the evidence by which they are to be proved.
>
> (2) xxx xxx xxx
>
> (3) xxx xxx xxx"

18. At para-8, the petitioner has alleged that under the direction and supervision of respondent No. 12, who is Election Commission of India, the voter list was prepared and published in the month of June, 2013, copy of which is filed as Annexure P/3 alongwith the petition. It was pleaded that initially about 222000 voters were listed. Perusal of Annexure P/3, which have been formed the part of para-8, shows a date of document is of 08-12-2013, wherein numbers of voters were shown as 228638. Admittedly by reading of para-8, it do not describe the contents of Annexure P/3. Therefore, reading the Annexure P/3, alongwith Para-8 of the election petition, I am unable to synchronize the same as to how such document is related to the allegation as made in para-8. If the document was of 08-12-2013, then it was of the date of declaration of result. So even if the numbers of voters shows a different figure then in what circumstances, the allegations are attributed to the respondent of manipulations it is completely silent. Neither any reasons have been pleaded nor any pleading exists as to how the figure shown was prejudicial to the petitioner. There can not be any presumption to draw any inference of acceptance of invalid votes in absence of material particulars.

19. Para-9 of the petition speaks about the final list of voters, which were numbered as 246047. In such averments allegations have been levelled on respondent No. 16. Admittedly, the respondent No. 16 stands deleted as on date. Para-10 speaks about the respondent No. 16, Returning Officer (though deleted), under the guidance and supervision of respondent No. 1, published the voter list. The voter list is filed as Annexure P/4. The Annexure P/4 further do not contain any seal or signature of Returning Officer. Further at para-11, it is alleged that the name of 18000 voters were deleted from final voter list at the time of polling and only 228638 voters were present in the list of voters. Though the pleading to this effect that the voter list was made at the guidance and the supervision of respondent No. 1, but no material particulars have been stated in the pleadings and has pleaded any single name of any voter.

The pleading is completely silent that how such voters have influenced the decision of the election which eventually led to defeat the petitioner.

20. Para-12 further states that the respondent No. 16 to provide undue advantage to the respondent No. 1 has deleted name of various voters from the electoral list. This allegation also appears to be too vague and devoid of any material facts and only vague averments have been made that few of the voters were deleted Para-14 speaks about some complaints. which were made to respondent No. 12 to 15 and the cognizance were taken thereafter. It would be again relevant to repeat that respondent No. 12 to 15 also stands deleted before this Court, therefore, to what extent the pleading would go to help the petitioner is uncertain.

21. Para-15 further speaks that about 1375 voters were added after 17-11-2013. No further particulars have been provided as to who were the voters, whether they casted votes in favour of the petitioner or respondent and where they casted votes in which polling booths they were added is also silent. The allegations further have been made at para-16 that respondent No. 12 to 16, who are the Election Commission of India and Electoral Officer have not conducted the election in transparent and fair manner. So what was the nature of unfair-manner or nontransparent manner is missing, Further nature of the allegation, how the officer conducted themselves in the election is also completely silent. Only vague allegations have been leveled with the expectation of a roving enquiry, Again it is stated at para-17 that Returning Officer has provided advantage to the respondent No. 1, the returned candidate, which is under the category of mal practice. This is also silent as to what kind of advantage was provided by the Retuning Officer to the returning officer.

22. Para-18 speaks about the enquiry ordered by the Election Commission to enquire the voter list. Only shady averments have been made. At Para-19, it is pleaded that list were prepared, wherein the voters were shown to be age of 113 years but they were actually age of 20 to 40 years and reference is made to Annexure P/7. The pleading is silent to the effect that how it has affected the result and whether any votes were casted or not

again on enquiry by this Court is expected so as to find out what is the actual grievance and if any grievance exists to follow it by further enquiry. Further at Para-21 mal practice have been pleaded that respondent No. 1 is elected by mal practice and no particulars have been pleaded.

23. At Para-22 & 23 of the petition, it is pleaded that the respondent No. 3. Gautam Buddha Agrawal (name stands deleted from petition), was deleted from the voter list, though his name was initially mentioned in the final voter list prepared on 02-11-2013. So how such deletion of name of one candidate the right of petitioner was affected and was advantageous to the return candidate is completely absent in pleading. At para-23, it is also stated that the respondent No. 16, the Returning Officer, provided undue advantage, but what kind of undue advantage was provided is missing. At para-24, it is stated that immediately after the election, another list was prepared and published on 31-12-2013 by the SDO, whereby the name of 20033 voters were added. It is alleged by the petitioner that the name of voters were deleted and few of names were further added and allegation of undue influence was clamped over the Returning Officer how it caused prejudice to respondent is difficult to assume in absence of particular.

24. The petitioner herein has not placed any material facts to show at least few name of voters who were added or deleted after the prescribed date. The annexure attached with the petition is completely vague which leads to form an opinion that again enquiry has to be conducted at the behest of the petitioner to find out what pleading suggest followed by enquiry. It appears that pleading made in the petition are contrary to the annexure which is attached alongwith the petition. No electoral roll has been placed alongwith the petition, wherein such allegation can be substantiated or compared. The allegations, if are compared with the annexure leads to form an uncertain opinion and leads to ambiguity, Undue influence and support to the respondent, returned candidate has been alleged but what kind of undue influence or any kind of act which tantamount to undue influence have not been pleaded and what was the compulsion on the voters to cast the votes is also neither pleaded nor any materials have been placed.

25. No pleading of material fact exists to show that a voter choice was arrested. Freedom in exercise of judgment which engulfs a voter's right, a free choice, in selecting the candidate whom he believes to be best fitted to represent the constituency should be shown to have been eclipsed by the pleadings. The casting of votes at an election depends upon a variety of factors and it is not possible for anyone to predicate how many or which proportion of the votes will go to one or the other of the candidates. While it must be recognized that the petitioner in such a case is confronted with a difficult situation, it is not possible to relieve him of the duty imposed upon him by Section 100 (1) (c) and hold without pleading of material facts that the duty has been discharged. Should be the petitioner fail to plead material facts to enable the Court to find in his favour on this point, the inevitable result would be that the Tribunal would not interfere in his favour and would allow the election to stand.

26. By close reading of the pleading it shows that petitioner has failed to plead the material facts that names were added after preparation of electoral roll on 17-11-2013. Reading with respect to the electoral roll and further reading it with the ennexures, this Court is unable to form its opinion to know as to what exactly the pleadings have been made with respect to the electoral roll without giving any particulars to the nature of allegations, the election petition can not therefore, simply raise the allegation of defect in electoral roll and get away with it.

27. Further at Para-37, the ground is raised under Section 101 (a) & (b) and 101 (d) repeating the earlier averments that after publication of electoral roll, inclusion and deletion was made by the respondent No. 16. The respondent No. 16 stands deleted. Now it is further alleged that by deletion of such name, 1300 voters were disabled to cast their votes. Again it is stated that 246046 voters were shown by respondent No. 16 and only 228638 voters were permitted, thereby addition and deletion of names were made. Further the pleading is made as per direction or approval of respondent No. 1, after 17-11-2013, few person i.e. .....have casted their valuable votes in violation of Section 23 of the Act of 1950. Reading of the para would reflect that after word i.e. blank space is left. In absence of such material particulars it allows the Court to form an opinion that petitioner himself is unaware about the number of votes. In this case, the main allegation is referred against the respondent No. 16, the Returning Officer. The cause title of the petition would show that the respondent No. 16 stands deleted. Further more, no further particualrs have been given and not a single name was given which shows that the names were deleted and the names were added. Where and who have casted votes thereby affected the election, the entire pleading is so vague and by reading of which, it is difficult to understand that what is the actual ground, the petitioner wanted to make out. The allegations have been made on respondent No. 16 that he under the influence of the respondent No. 1, the returned candidate has changed the electoral roll but at least one incident should have been pleaded, which are the material facts to establish

that what were done. What commission and omission has been made by the respondent No. 1 by making allegation that the respondent No. 1 has influenced the Returning Officer, it can not be accepted to be a material fact.

28. Therefore, as has been observed in forgoing paragraphs, examining the aforesaid pleading in light of the statutory requirements and the principle laid down in the various decision referred to above, this Court is of the opinion that no table cause of action is made out so far as allegation of corrupt practice from paras 25 to 31, 36 & 37. Consequently, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief, as the averments made in these paras do not require the petition to be entertained for the grounds enumerated and pleaded therein for want of material facts.

29. Reading of the pleading would show that no extra care has been taken by the election petitioner to leave a room of doubt while making such averments and allegations of undue influence and indulgence of the Returning Officer alongwith respondent No. 1.

30. Therefore, in view of the reading of the pleading and after consideration of annexures with reference to the law laid down, it would be quite vivid that the election petitioner has failed to plead precise fact constituting the fact of change of electoral roll and undue influence namely the nature of such inference, the persons on whom it was exercised and time and place of it in the pleading as no details of the undue influence or direct or indirect interference by the returned candidate or his agent has been raised and the affidavit also is silent about the same. Therefore, in absence of the pleadings I am of the view that the election petitioner has failed to raise triable issue with respect to inclusion and exclusion of voters in the voter list after date of nomination from para 8 to 24 and as such failed to disclose the triable cause of action under Section 100 (1) (d) (iii) of the Act of 1951, therefore, the grounds raised for declaring the election void under Section 100 (1) would not be available to the petitioner as in absence of cause of action.

31. Further reading of Para 25 of the election petition, allegations have been leveled against respondent No. 14, 15 & 16, that with the help of respondent No. 1, they have changed the EVM machines of 37 public booths. The respondents No. 14, 15 & 16 stands deleted at the time of adjudication of this application, therefore, it is completely vague as to how it has happened.

32. Para 26 also continues with the allegations of change of EVM machine that the EVM machines were changed which was kept in the strong room and it was done to provide advantage to the respondent No. 1 Para 27 also speaks that because of change of EVM machines, the petitioner lost by 1800 votes and from different EVM Machines, the figures are quoted. At para 28 again the allegation is leveled against respondent No. 16, who has been deleted. The facts therefore, has lead to discrepancy in the pleading. The petitioner further at para-29 of the election petition has pleaded that the respondent, returned candidate has created pressure over the petitioner and abused the agent of the petitioner but what kind of pressure was used is completely silent.

33. Reading from paras 25 to 29 would go to show that, no material particulars have been disclosed as to how the EVM machine was changed, where it was changed, under which manner it was done, the simple allegation have been leveled that the EVM machines have changed and therefore, the petitioner has lost. It is apparent that in these paras complete absence of material facts presence, which renders cause of action in the election petition is absent for the aforesaid allegations.

34. At Para-30, it is averred that one Dr, Shakil informed to the petitioner that due to undue pressure created on him by respondent No. 1, he had not canvassed and he was also abused by the respondent. It is also stated that the said Dr. Shakil had sustained grievous injuries also in the earlier election. The allegation at para-31 is that the respondent No. 1 adopted tactics of false assurance and without any sanction, distributed and published the pamphlets of various false assurance. Only general allegations have been made without any material facts.

35. At para-35, the petitioner again has stated that undue influence was done upon the voters and by using false tactics, the election was won by respondent No. 1. The pleading is completely vague as to what kind of undue influence was exerted upon the voters, a single name has not been disclosed on him such undue influence was exerted. Further what was the false tactics was used, is completely silent.

36. At para-36 it is again repeated that election was conducted under the supervision of the returned candidate, respondent No. 1. Meaning thereby, instead of returning officer, the respondent No. 1 had conducted the election but the manner in which it was done is completely absent. Therefore, the pleading lacks of the material particulars as to how such supervision ultimate control was done by the respondent No. 1, no. instances have been stated in such paras and only general allegations have been made.

37. When Section 83 of the Act, 1951 is read, it shows that substantive part of Section 83 consists of three important elements namely the election petition should contain concise statement of material facts which the election petitioner relied upon. The emphasis is on the material facts which should be stated in the concise form. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Charan Lal Sahu Vs. Giani Jail Singh and another, reported in (1984) 1 SCC 390** while considering the "undue influence" as enumerated in Section 18 (1), emphasizing the need of precise, specific and unambiguous pleading of corrupt practice particularly with reference to undue influence stated as under :—

"35. The gravamen of this section is that there must be interference or attempted interference with the "free exercise" of any electoral right/ "Electoral right" is defined by Section 171-A (b) to mean the right of a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election. In so far as is relevant for our purpose, the election petition must show that Shri Beg interfered with the free exercise of the voters right to vote at the Presidential election. The petition does not allege or show that Shri Beg interfered in any manner with the free exercise of the right of the voters to vote according to their choise or conscience..................."

In the later part, their lordship further held —

"Therefore, in order that the offence of undue influence can be said to have been made out within the meaning of Section 171-C of the Penal Code, something more than the mere act of convassing for a candidate must be shown to have been done by the offender. That something more may, for example, be in the nature of a threat of an injury to a candidate or a voter as stated in sub-section (2) (a) of Section 171-C of the Penal Code or, it may consist of inducing a belief of Divine displeasure in the mind of a candidate or a voter as stated in sub-section (2) (b). The act alleged as constituting undue influence must be in the nature of a pressure or tyranny on the mind of the candidate or the voter. It is not possible to enumerate exhaustively the diverse categories of acts which fall within the definition of undue influence. It is enough for our purpose to say, that of one thing there can be no doubt. The mere act of canvassing for a candidate cannot amount to undue influence within the meaning of Section 171-C of the Penal Code."

38. Reading of these paras from 25 to 31, 36 & 37 which has leveled the allegations of addition would reveal that the petitioner has failed to state concise statement of material facts, as has been held in case of **Naresh Kumar Patel Vs. Shri Nand Kumar Patel and others,** reported in 2006 (2) C.G.L.J. 470, which reads as under :—

"28. In the matters of Samant N. Balakrishnan Vs. Gorge Fernandez, it has been held that first, Section 83 of the Act is mandatory and requires first a concise statement of material facts and then requires the fullest possible particulars. Second, omission of a single material fact leads to an incomplete cause of action and the statement of claim becomes bad. Third, the function of particulars is to present in full a picture of the cause of action to make the opposite party understand the case he will have to meet. Fourth, material facts and particulars are distinct matters. Material facts will mention statements of fact and particulars will set out the names of persons with the date, time and place. Fifth, material facts will show the ground of corrupt practice and the complete cause of action and the particulars will give the necessary information to present a full picture of the cause of action. Sixth, in stating the material facts it will not do merely to quote the words of the section because then the efficacy of the material facts will be lost. The fact which constitutes a corrupt practice must be stated and the fact must be correlated to one of the heads of corrupt practice. Seventh, an election petition without the material facts relating to a corrupt practice is no election petition at all."

39. The law as it stands would require a strict pleading and proof of the factors enumerated in Section 100 of the Act of 1951 for a obtaining a declaration that the election was void one. Such declaration can only be made upon consideration of material brought on record. The Election Tribunal will have jurisdiction to issue such direction only in the event one or the other factors enumerated in the sub-clause contained sub-section (1) of Section 100 of the Act of 1951 are fulfilled and not otherwise.

40. Now coming back to para-32 of the petition, the petitioner has alleged about illegal voting at polling booth Boriyakala was done by the respondent No. 1 with the help of his son and illegal ovtes were casted, for which a police report was made by Annexure P/14. It is also pleaded that the said illegal voting was objected by the petitioner alongwith Evaj Dewangan and Vinod Tiwari but the but they were abused by the son of the respondent No. 1.

41. Further in para 33, it is alleged that the respondent No. 1 with the help of his son, Pankaj distributed cloths to woman, undergarment to man and liquor and blanket to the villagers and the agent of the petitioner had cought them wile the goods were being distributed. It is also pleaded that one Ganesh Ram Verma, was also caught raid handed by the police, while transporting the illegal liquor, who is the agent of the respondent No. 1 and a case was registered consequently a report was made by Annexure P/15.

42. Both the reading of the aforesaid para would reflect that vague allegations have been made. The particulars of corrupt Practice in the manner if was made is not clear simply allegations have been leveled that son of the respondent had distributed goods to the voters, not a single name is disclosed to whom it was given, what was time it was done and only vague allegation have been leveled. The pleading would reflect that election petitioner has failed to come forward with the definite plea of allegation what corrupt practice is supported by the legally acceptable material evidence without any iota of doubt.

43. Further in case law reported in **(2009) 9 SCC 310**, between **Anil Vasudev Salgaonkar Vs. Naresh Kushali Shigaonkar,** the Hon'ble Supreme Court has reiterated the view observed in case of Manubhai Nandlal Amorsey v. Popatlal Manilal Joshi, which reads as under.

"44. When we revert to the Indian cases, we find that our courts have accepted the principle laid down by the English cases. We would like to refer to some of them. In Manubhai Nandlal Amorsey v. Popatlal Manilal Joshi this Court observed as under (SCC p. 374, para 5)

"5 The first question is whether the trial Judge should have allowed the amendment. Section 83(1) (b) provides that 'An election petition shall set forth full particulars of any corrupt practice that the petitioner alleges, including as full a statement as possible of names of the parties alleged to have committed such corrupt and the date and place of the commission of each such practice'. The section is mandatory."

44. Further the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of **Anil Vasudev Salgaonkar** (supra) has reiterated the view observed in case of Hardwari Lal V. Kanwal Singh, which reads as under :—

"46. In Hardwari Lal v. Kanwal Singh, a three Judge Bench of this Court observed as under : (SCC p. 221, para 22)

"22 ....The gravamen of the charge of corrupt practice within the meaning of Section 123 (7) of the Act is obtaining of procuring or abetting or attempting to obtain or procure any assistance other than the giving of vote. In the absence of any suggestion as to what that assistance was the election petition is lacking in the most vital and essential material fact to furnish a cause of action."

45. Again the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of **Anil Vasudev Salgaonkar** (supra) in para 57 has held as under :—

"57. It is settled legal position that all "material facts" must be pleaded by the party in support of the case set up by him within the period of limitation. Since the object and purpose is to enable the opposite party to know the case he has to meet with, in the absence of pleading, a party can not be allowed to lead evidence. Failure to state even a single material fact will entail dismissal of the election petition. The election petition must contain a concise statement of "material facts" on which the petitioner relies".

46. The material facts in respect of the election petition,was considered by their Lordship in case of **Jitu PatnaikVs. Sanatan Mohakud and Or**s. reported in **AIR 2012 SC 913** in para 32 and 33, which is quoted as under:—

"32. A bare perusal of the above provisions would show that the first part of Order VI, Rule 2, CPC is

similar to clause 1 (a) of Section 83 of the 1951 Act. It is imperative for an election petition to contain a concise statement of the material facts on which the election petitioner relies. What are material facts ? All basic and primary facts which must be proved at the trial by a party to establish the existence of cause of action or defence are material facts. The bare allegation are never treated as material facts. The material facts are such facts which afford a basis for the allegations made in the election petition. The meaning of 'material facts' has been explained by this Court on more than one occasion. Without multiplying the authorities, reference to one of the later decisions of this Court in Virender Nath Gautam Vs. Satpal Singh and others shall suffice.

33. In Virender Nath Gautam, this Court referred to the leading cases of Philipps Vs. philipps and others subsequent decision in Bruce v. Odhams Press Limited that referred to Philipps and observed in paragraphs 34 and 35 (Pg 629) of the Report as follows :—

"34. A distinction between, "Material facts" and "particulars", however, must not be overlooked. "Material facts" are primary or basis facts which must be pleaded by the plaintiff or by the defendant in support of the case set up by him either to prove his cause of action or defence. "Particulars", on the other hand, are details in support of material facts pleaded by the party. They amplify, refine and embellish material facts by giving distinctive touch to the basic contours of a picture already drawn so as to make it full, more clear and more informative. "Particulars" thus ensure conduct of fair trial and would not take the opposite party by surprise.

35. All "material facts" must be pleaded by the party in support of the case set up by him. Since the object and purpose is to enable the opposite party to know the case he has to meet with, in the absence of pleading, a party cannot be allowed to lead evidence. Failure to state even a single material fact hence, will entail dismissal of the suit or petition. Particulars, on the other hand, are the details of the case which is in the nature of evidence a party would be leading at the time to trial."

47. Recently, the Supreme Court in a case law reported in **(2014) 10 SCC 547, C.P. John Vs. Babu M. Palissery and others has** held in Para 18 as under :—

"18. When we read Section 83, the substantive part of Section 83(1) consists of three important elements, namely, that an election petition should contain a concise statement of material facts which an election petitioner relies upon. The emphasis is on the material facts which should be stated in a concise form. Under Section 83(1)(b) it is stipulated that the election petition should set forth full particulars of any corrupt practice which is alleged by the petitioner. A reading of the said Section 83(1)(b) is to the effect that such particulars should be complete in every respect and when it relates to an allegation of corrupt practice it should specifically state the names of the parties who alleged to have committed such corrupt practice and also the date and place where such corrupt practice was committed. In other words, the particulars releting to corrupt practice should not be lacking in any respect. One who reads the averments relating to corrupt practice should be in a position to gather every minute detail about the alleged corrupt practice such as names of the persons, the nature of the alleged corrupt practice indulged in by such person or persons, the place, the date, the time and every other details relating to the alleged corrupt practice".

48. As has been laid down by their Lordship in case of C.P. John (supra) that when a election petition is taken up for consideration, the Court which deals with such election petition should be in a position to know the exactitude as to what is the corrupt practice alleged without giving any room for doubt as to the nature of such allegation, the parties involved, the date, time and the place, etc. so that the party against whom such allegation is made is in a position to explain. The election petitioner can not simply raise any allegation for corrupt practice and get away with it. Since the successful candidates in an election has got the support of the majority of the voters who cast their votes in his favour, the success gained by a candidate in a public election cannot be allowed to be called in question by any unsuccessful candidate by making frivolous or baseless allegations and thereby unnecessarily drag the successful candidate to the court proceedings.

49. It is settled proposition that the person who has contested the election and after loosing, while challanging, the election petition has to be seriously construct. The reading of the pleading would show that vague allegations have been leveled both with respect to addition/deletion of the name of the voters alongwith the corrupt practice.

50. The reading of the entire pleading, the proof of commission of corrupt practice appears to be absent, so as to give an opportunity to the petitioner to prove such commission of corrupt practice. The election petition being a different nature, the pleading can not be made vague as has been observed and followed by the Supreme Court repeatedly. The degree of pleading is different unlike the normal civil suit in the background of the fact that the election petitioner has contested a election who will represent the mass of people. In the instant case, the parties on whom the allegations are leveled except respondent No. 1, the other parties who were initially made as many as 16 in number, the other 15 have been deleted, but the Petition Contain the allegation against the Returning Officer and others. The purpose of Section 81(3) of Act of 1951 is to put the returned candidate of notice of various allegations made against him in order to enable him to defend himself effectively in the election petition. The allegation of corrupt practice have been made against the returning officer, who stands deleted, which has further added disqualification about the addition of parties.

51. On the basis of the aforesaid observation, it is held that the election petitioner has failed to disclose the material facts as is mandatory requirements enjoined by Section 83 of the Act of 1951. Therefore, in view of the same, the presumption can not be drawn in absence of particular pleading of desclosure appears to the fatal consequentily in exercise of power under the Code of Civil Procedure, as mandatory requirements of material facts are not pleaded, the instant petition, is liable to be dismissed and accordingly the same is dismissed.

Sd/-
Goutam Bhaduri
Judge.

By order,

Sd/-
(R. K. SHRIVASTAVA)
Pr. Secretary
Election Commission of India.